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## THE SEVENTH CONGRESS

THE FUNDAMENTAL characteristics, subjects and results of the Seventh Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists represent another historical milestone on the road of independence and socialism along which the peoples of Yugoslavia, — freer and more united than ever before in their history, — are steadily advancing ever since they became the sole and unquestioned masters of their own fate after the end of the war. The Seventh Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists therefore primarily consisted in the analysis and summing up of the rich and complex experiences gained during the interval since the Sixth Congress to date by the Yugoslav peoples in the epoch-making development of socialist democracy, workers and social self-government and other spectacular results accomplished in the development of socialist society, as well as in the consistent and principled struggle for active coexistence of countries with different social systems and the safeguarding of world peace from all the dangers that threaten it in the new nuclear age.

It may rightly be said that the subjects dealt with by Tito, Ranković and Kardelj in their reports and by the numerous delegates in the commissions and plenary sessions of the Congress were manifold thus coinciding



Josip Broz Tito

with the inherent dynamism in the development of socialist society which is boldly devising new wars and blazing new trails in its internal progress while at the same time taking active part in international relations from positions of independent policy and unreserved active support of all efforts which aim at fostering confidence and constructive international cooperation. It would therefore be extremely difficult to set apart any problem from the rich theoretical and practical treasury of the Seventh Congress for its particular significance as they are indissolubly linked, and one and all invested with the same far-reaching significance for the prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples. The internal development of Yugoslavia marked by successful economic development during the interval between the Sixth and Seventh Congress which enabled this country to join the ranks of the industrially developed European countries cannot be imagined without the creative development of new forms of self-government in all spheres of economic, state and social life just as the international prestige and affirmation



of Yugoslavia cannot be fully comprehended without calling attention to the factors that conditioned the Yugoslav policy of reliance on one's own forces and its orientation to an independent appraisal of the international situation and contemporary world events. In all aspects of the broad range of subjects dealt with at the Congress, — irrespectively whether problems to economy and agriculture, the development of the social and politi-

the future and the triumph of those humane principles that were always the greatest asset of mankind.

If precisely principled coexistence and revolutionary perseverance of the Yugoslav Communists in the struggle for progress was the dominant feature of all the analyses, appraisals and prospective surveys brought at the Seventh Congress, then the extraordinary unity of the Yugoslav peoples in adopting the attitudes and decisions of the Seventh Congress is that vast asset which was once again confirmed in so exceptionally a convincing manner. This unity is doubtless based on the complete trust in the programme of socialist development and the policy of independence which was adopted and debated at the Seventh Congress, on the bleak experiences dating from the recent and more remote past which only enhanced the insatiable hunger for freedom and peace and the boundless devotion and loyalty to Tito and the Communist League tested during the war and socialist development.

The international significance of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists lies in its entire work and especially in the fact that Yugoslavia has again unanimously reconfirmed the principles which guided her foreign policy so far: to strive resolutely for peace and international cooperation and indorse all initiatives and proposals that contribute to the regulation of international affairs by means of negotiations. Ideological differences should not influence relations between states and especially between socialist countries. Cooperation with all workers parties and progressive movements based on principles of equal rights, voluntariness and mutual exchange of experiences, irrespectively of the difficulties that attend such cooperation will also in the future constitute a significant domain of Yugoslav activities, as the workers class of this country always consistently performed its internationalist duty and wholeheartedly supported struggle waged by the progressive forces throughout the

world for peace, freedom and socialism. Struggle for peace is particularly complex and intricate at present and requires increased effort of all peoples in order to bring about the cessation of the armaments race, the soonest possible suspension of all nuclear experiments while permitting the use of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. In conformity with the foregoing it is necessary to oppose resolutely all measures that tend to aggravate the already tense international situation such as the construction of missile launching bases, the equipment of West German armed forces with missiles and nuclear weapons etc. All this affords broad field of action for a country as Yugoslavia whose independent policy hitherto contributed to all measures taken in the interest of world peace.

The Congress days in Ljubljana characterized by the ideological and political unity of the Yugoslav peoples and that unswerving devotion to truth and progress which have long since earned Yugoslavia a place among the



*Edvard Kardelj*

cal system, the activities and tasks of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, the role of the Trade Unions and the system of self-government by the working people, the advancement of cultural and scientific activities, the tasks in the struggle for peace and active coexistence, the principles of cooperation in the international workers movement, the ideological-political tasks of the League of Communists were in question, — the same frank and bold assessment of problems, readiness to admit weaknesses, but also an objective and proud review of the successes accomplished, the quest of correct solutions were old ones proved inadequate, — in one word the concept of dedicated zealous efforts to assure the victory of the new over the old was manifested in all these issues. Hence the unwavering trust in



*Aleksandar Ranković*

countries whose voice is respected and esteemed throughout the world have inscribed a new historical date in the minds, life and work of the Yugoslav peoples.



## About the Conference of the Chiefs of Governments

L. ERVEN

THE initiative given by the Soviet Government last autumn for an international summit meeting at which efforts would be made to seek out peaceful solution for the biggest problems of international policy and international relations has given rise to a lively correspondence between the chiefs of government of different countries and a whole series of proposals and suggestions. This exchange of opinions, which also assumed a controversial tone on occasion, has been going on for six months already. During these six months no great headway has been recorded in bringing closer the viewpoints — albeit one could not dispute every progress — and the hopes today are pegged to conversations on the ambassadorial level, the inauguration of which, also is not proceeding without difficulties.

It would have been better for this whole phase of preliminary exchanges of views to have been shorter and for the partners to have left an occasional question which they have treated in their letters for the conference itself to go into, the conference constituting a more convention forum for such talks. The whole world knows that large divergencies exist between them, so this correspondence has produced nothing new in that respect. Just in this universally familiar fact lies the meaning and justification of a summit conference too. This conference imposes itself as an international necessity precisely because an exchange of opinions through diplomatic channels cannot be regarded as an adequate method for the elimination of those divergencies. One great advantage of the proposed conference is that it would afford an opportunity to the chiefs of government to make a direct exchange of views in a contradicting proceedings and the living word, to check the realism of their attitudes in the complex of all international conditions and look for points

of contact. Ordinarily such advantages are not afforded by diplomatic correspondence, which is always viewed as a preliminary position-taking for negotiations and which, therefore, often recalls a conversation between deaf people. Perhaps it would have been better had that correspondence remained confined to the least number of the absolutely necessary preliminary agreements about the conference itself.

From some circles on the Western side it was emphasized that it would be necessary to ensure the success of the conference before calling it, since the failure of such a conference would do more harm than if had not been convened at all. The world would lose perspective. Logical on face value, that opinion actually is mistaken. First of all, it is mistaken by the mere fact that the success of a conference cannot be ensured in advance by any preliminary procedure, and least of all where it is a question of a conference like this one, with its interplay of complex problems. And secondly, it is mistaken by virtue of the fact, too, that, just on account of the impact considered, it would be far worse for the cause itself if the preliminary negotiations themselves failed already than if the conference failed to remove the divergencies, which were familiar even before the conference started. The world would lose perspective only if it turned out that the partners cannot even meet with one another.

During the past six months' diplomatic correspondence many divergencies became manifest in the outlooks upon the meeting of the chiefs of government in all its phases practically, from the preliminary preparations, the date and the composition of the conference to its agenda. At times they even cut into the very substance of the individual points of the agenda, although it is obvious that the substance should be up to the conference

itself. Some of these divergencies became mitigated during the course of the exchanges of views, but others became more acute. In effect, a correspondence like this throws the talks into a closed circuit in which the different views rotate, bouncing off from one another, and in this way it renders more difficult and puts off the approach of what should be its aim: to conduce to a conference.

However, besides such a general effect which a prolonged correspondence may have upon the calling and the success of the conference, a period of such long preparations also has the awkward side that — for purposes of consolidating the positions of strength in the future negotiations — fresh measures are being taken in the interval which will handicap and complicate those negotiations and which serve to augment the dangers and anxieties which have been provoked even thus far by similar measures. The international atmosphere in which the talks are to be conducted is only made more tense thereby rather than eased. Such measures, first of all, include the continued course of nuclear armament, the decision to supply atomic armament to West German troops, the decision to establish rocket launching bases in the individual European countries, the continuation nuclear test explosions and other.

In the light of such a method of preliminary preparations and the conditions under which they are being made, the full import of the attitudes and proposals of the Yugoslav Government becomes still clearer whereby the most useful preparation of the negotiations would consist in renouncing, until the holding of the conference, of all new measures tending to maintain or encourage the present state of tension, or which might prejudice the work of the future conference. In other words, a kind of truce should precedently be established in the cold war, as a general move toward improving the atmosphere for negotiations. In reality, only two types of preparations are necessary: technical preparations, which should cause no special headaches; and psychological preparations, which, in the initial forms at least, should eliminate the basic causes of mistrust and apprehension.

However, for all the divergencies apparent in the attitudes and opinions,



a fact still appears to have been concertedly established. It is the fact that a conference of the chiefs of governments is an international necessity and the sole hopeful way perhaps to leave the atmosphere of international tensions which are becoming more and more dangerous for the future of peace. In this respect the idea of this new conference of the chiefs of government enjoys a greater authority and a more powerful support perhaps than had been the case with the preceding, the Geneva Conference. In the eyes of the whole world it has a more faithful character.

There are some general similarities between these two conferences — it is to be hoped that they do not prove such all down the line — but there also occur some large dissimilarities between them, not only regarding the concrete agenda, but the conditions of their holding too. That first conference was held in the beginning of the process of relaxation of international tensions which came about in international relations after the death of Stalin. This other one coincides with a time when the international situation has reached a high critical point due to a tightening of the line of disagreement and a wide application of nuclear discoveries in the sphere of armaments. Consequently the failure of this conference would produce a graver international impact than the Geneva Conference. On the other hand, this other conference should have a more general character than the Geneva one, at which the crucial problem was the German problem. This problem, notwithstanding its all-embracing repercussions upon the totality of the relations between the West and the East, is only one in the complex of current problems of international policy, after all. The problems of disarmament and the relations between the Western and Eastern powers, which had also figured on the agenda of that conference, were not probed in depth thanks to the absolute dominance of the German problem on that occasion. Hence even the failure of the Geneva Conference in dealing with this concrete problem — even though every failure in itself spells a certain deterioration of relations — did not have other unfavourable international repercussions except that it still left open an international problem with all its former harmful effects. — This other conference, though, is being called under the slo-

gan of protection from nuclear danger. All international problems assume entirely new aspects in its shadow.

The meaning of this conference, a meaning which has caused it to be conceived as an absolute international necessity of the highest order among the widest segments of the international public, does not lie in that it might be expected to settle all problems, because this would amount to encumbering it with an impossible and, by that token, unrealistic task. Its fundamental significance lies, first of all, in a reestablishment of confidence, in putting an end to the process of sharpening of international relations and eliminating the psychosis of fear, which is what, by a good part, dictates the political actions and combination of the opposing bloc powers today. Of course, such a fundamental result could not be achieved by declarative means alone, by statements and general conversations but by concrete results, even if within the framework of single problems. — It is logical, on the other hand, that such results should be sought there where the causes of the phenomena it is desired to remove also lie.

Today there occur several nuclei of those causes, and they are closely knit together. If we were to list at least some of the most active among them, we would have to note, first of all, the atomic-armaments race, the existence of military-political blocs and the problem of European security. Those are centres in which all contradictions have converged and incarnated themselves that have divided the world since the Second World War

— ideological, national, class and others, and all in the final analysis, being based on antagonistic interests as manifest in those contradictions.

It would be unreasonable to expect any conference, on any level, and acting under any inspirations, wholly to resolve this complex, or even the single group of its problems. But one be able to expect the conference, with permissible optimism, to be productive of partial results both in the matter of its general spirit and the individual problems to be taken up. Indeed, in the final analysis, this conference itself appears as a great and highly-placed preparatory or inaugural conference at which, by way of partial results, the foundations should be laid for the further process of peace-loving international agreement in building the bases for a solid future of world peace and international cooperation.

This is a task the responsibility for the performance of which should be assumed by the most responsible leaders of policy, and corresponding to its international statute would be a composition including the chiefs of government not only of the countries which today are engaged in the contradictions of international relations, but those countries which are outside the active action of those contradictions, which, by their international position and their international policy, based on the principles of active co-existence, can serve as a factor for seeking out objective solutions for the individual problems and contribute to a more comprehensive authority of the decisions themselves of the conference.

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## INTERNATIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECESSION IN USA

Nenad POPOVIĆ

WHEN considering various current economic movements in the world, especially in present circumstances, one notes several characteristic factors. It is first of all a fact that, generally speaking the rate of expansion attained in the last few years, has quite obviously declined, while some economies are in the throes of strong and deep recession movements. This last is particularly true of the economy of the USA. As regards the countries of Western Europe, the picture is less definite because it is uneven: one cannot yet speak of recession, but it is certainly correct to say that there is deceleration. The raw material countries, meanwhile, have found themselves obliged to reduce their volume of export, and certainly to quote lower prices.

As a matter of fact it is still difficult today to make a definite estimate on a world scale. Individual national economies have their own problems. These are being considered today and in consequence, suitable national economic policies are being drawn up, with the object of removing obstacles and re-establishing such economic expansion as will provide for full employment. In other words, recession is today a fact in a number of countries, primarily in the USA, and it is also a fact that there is a slowing down of expansion in other countries. In some countries this series of problems does not spring from the local situation, but has its roots outside the country, and must not be neglected. In this context, what we attribute to recession is more or less everywhere a concrete problem of internal economic policies, measures and adaption.

Nor is all this accidental, but actually inevitable. Recession — (that is, the slowing down of expansion) is a much more striking manifestation in the industrially developed countries of the West. It is precisely in those countries (that is, in their economies) that recession has shown itself and developed and, in its further development, has become a factor of international significance and effect, as such creating conditions for its own deepening and reproducing through this secondary retrogressive action, which threatens to be more serious than when it had an internal character. Hence the whole matter may be stated as follows: recession is today an established fact in a series of countries, but it would be going too far to say that it is an international fact, at least not as a whole. Thus, in analysing the various measures which are being taken to deal with recession, the emphasis is placed almost entirely on the national character of such measures, the international aspect of this series of problem being still ignored and voices to this effect being sporadic and exceptional. One such voice, however found expression recently in the „Economic Review“ of the UN Economic Commission.

There are certain surprising elements in this whole matter. One can well understand that the onslaught of

recession on an economy is apt to be quite unexpected or unforeseen. Had it been possible, let us say a year ago, to guess what would be the economic situation in the USA today, there is no doubt that a series of measures would have been taken last year, while the measures, which were actually implemented would have been omitted. But the responsible factors did not foresee what was to happen, while the statements of the few who hinted at certain developments met with disbelief.

The present inactivity on the international plane is therefore all the more noticeable. One can hardly expect that this recession, as a national manifestation, for example in the USA, will not have international consequences. There may be some hesitation as to the time when they will declare themselves, as to their depth and range, and certainly as to what forms they will assume, but there can be no doubt that they will be felt. Actually it is not necessary to be hypothetical about this, for the facts show that recession has already made its appearance on the international plane. This is proved by the movement of prices, especially those of raw materials on the world market, by pressure on the payment balances of a number of countries, by the problem of international money movements, uneven distribution of monetary reserves, the re-appearance (to a considerable degree) of the dollar problem etc. What befogs today the recession manifestations on the international scene is that international economy, has during the last 25 years, been chronically affected by crises, so that today it is very difficult to single out the chronic from the acute. The free world market is at present a theoretical affair while the international movement of long-term funds has been under-developed countries has widened. The international monetary reserves as a whole are inadequate as well as quite uneven; current international payments are subject to complex and diverse restrictions, payment balances are maladjusted and the entire international goods exchange is in value below expenditures for military purposes. During the last few years the rate of development has been quite uneven so that the gap between the developed and under-developed countries has widened. The international effects of recession therefore, will only confirm a situation which is already of a chronic nature. In such circumstances it is certain that the effect of recession will not fail to assume an international aspect and emphasise the need for the solution of problems of international economic movements and relations. And just for this reason it may be said that it is not merely desirable to seek solutions to all these problems, but that it is indispensable to do so.

Two principles of economic policy have crystallized in the world during the last 20 years. In the developed countries it is the principle of full employment, which dominates all other considerations. In the under-developed



ped or undeveloped countries the principle is development of the production forces. Actually both these principles come to the same thing, though of course they are adapted to the special character of each country's problems. They have determined the aim, the direction and the character of the national economic policies throughout the world. It may be said, therefore, that basically these policies are of the same quality. They have been pursued with a greater or lesser degree of success, skill or efficacy, but their aim is everywhere the same: development and full employment. What has been worrying the statesmen and economists — especially lately — is how to ensure, in such a policy of development and full employment, also the necessary dynamic stability of economy.

Thus the classical principle, valid until the First World War, i. e., that the stability of economy should be attained automatically, has fundamentally changed. If deviations in individual countries could not be checked by the gold movement, then steps were immediately taken for setting things right by cuts in employment (wages). In the world of today the first corrective cannot be easily applied, as there is no gold (or whoever has it, refuses to part with it), and as regards employment cuts, nobody is in a position (or willing) to assume the responsibility of such a step. The experience of the last few years has sufficiently proved that the national economic policies have been able to tackle the problems of development and full employment, which are always expressly specific and special. It may be said, therefore, that the „active policy of conjuncture“ has already had the benefit of practical experience and has been abundantly carried out in practice. This is natural. But what is lacking today is theory, especially the practice of an „international active economic policy“. Hence, although it is certain that this recession too will contribute new experiences to the policy of economic conjuncture, it is nevertheless necessary and urgent to take steps towards the initiation of this policy on an international scale also.

In such a situation it makes no difference whether or not the present recession, generated by internal elements, occurs primarily in the developed countries, particularly in the USA. It is a fact that this recession has already had definite international repercussions, and that it will not be enough merely to abolish recession as an internal factor, but that it is necessary to bear in mind, and accept the responsibility for, its secondary, international, consequences.

The aspect of international consequences of recession, is a problem which is presenting itself more and more broadly, although not apart from the national situation. Above all it is a favourable circumstance that economic movements in Western Europe have not been identical, nor simultaneous, with those in the USA, as in that case the international consequences would have been more direct, more conspicuous and deeper. What is already being hinted at as a new national problem is the fact that the effect of this new recession on the international plane will rebound on the developed industrial countries where the recession originated. Actually the whole problem might be presented somewhat differently: if recession means that the productive capacities in the more developed countries have gone beyond the buying capacity of their markets, it would not have occurred if the

international market had been able to absorb (and pay for) the surplus production of the developed countries. As nine-tenths of the world capital is in the hands of the developed countries, then this possibility would indicate that there existed an efficacious international long-term crediting, or such a high level of development (in the otherwise undeveloped countries) as could, by means of higher production (that is, by income), maintain a high international demand. In other words, the high level of investment in the developed countries, which has really been an essential factor of high conjuncture in the last few years — has found itself in contradiction with the absorbing capabilities of their markets. This means that recession would have been avoided had steps been taken for more efficacious financing of development on an international scale.

But none of this happened, and recession is a fact today. It means primarily reduced production and exchange, by no means insignificant unemployment in industrial countries while, for the raw material countries recession means a small foreign exchange income and diminished purchasing power. Today, for instance, the rest of world is still buying more in the USA than it is selling. Last year the USA balance sheet showed exports amounting to 19,3 billion dollars and imports of 13,2 billion dollars, i. e., with a favourable balance of 6,1 billion dollars. As the USA gave economic assistance (gifts and credits) amounting to 2,8 billion dollars, and exported private capital (about 3 billion dollars), the payment balance has been equalized. This year again started with comparatively high exports (in January 1,510 million dollars and smaller imports (1,108 million dollars). It is difficult to suppose that the rest of the world will be able to continue to finance from their own funds their existing trade deficit in the USA and other developed countries. On the contrary, it is to be supposed rather that recession will conduce to a tendency for reduction of imports. And this means a new problem for the developed countries. Thus the problem of long-term crediting and financing again makes its appearance.

It will perhaps appear paradoxical, but the present recession might create conditions for putting the international problems of financing development on a different level. Up till now this has been considered only from the viewpoint of granting means to countries which are developing: now it may also be considered from the point of view of placing the surplus production from unemployed and unutilized plants. Whereas it has seemed till now that the problem was only for those who are seeking funds, today it is becoming clear that this is a general problem. We do not intend to enter into all the aspects of this series of problems, but only to point out that the present movement of economy in the highly developed countries and in the world generally, and particularly in countries which are in course of development, calls for the raising of the whole question and for the finding of an appropriate solution, that is by joint international action.

Just as full employment and development have become the basic and priority principles of all the national economic policies — of course shaping them according to specific conditions and opportunities — so the aim is now to bring about the confirmation of these principles on an international and world scale, to ensure full em-



ployment and development. It may be remarked that this would be a sterile action, as not even the national full employment policies have succeeded in ensuring employment in those countries where such a policy was pursued actively. Actually, owing to this policy — full employment — these economies transcended in capacity their national limits, and the fact is that full home employment can no longer be viewed separately from world employment (or at least something wider than national employment).

The problems of full employment (recession, depression), development (or backwardness) are today not only the concern of various nations, but a matter of international responsibility, all the more so as their solution cannot be imagined save within the international framework. This „international“ responsibility may be interpreted in different ways, and it is to be feared that will be more abused than used. This international action, therefore, should not be taken as national or supra-national, as individual or unilateral, but quite clearly as an action to equal and sovereign subject, where the common inter-

rest will be put in the first place and where the separate solutions will depend on the joint solutions.

Besides this, there exist forums (and some organizations) in the United Nations and its organs which might provide the mechanism for these actions. The recently published „Economic Review“ of the European Economic Commission stresses the need for such international action, and similar views are being heard at the session of the OEEC in Geneva as well as elsewhere. It has been noted, however, that there is a tendency towards the narrowing down of the problem reducing it to the foreign trade aspect, to international payments etc.). It is certain however, that — just on account of recession — the question of international economic relations (i. e. international economic cooperation, under the conditions of the standing and chronic state of crisis which characterizes these relations), has become a topical question and should be solved as soon as possible and without delay. And it is reasonable that aid should be expected from both the UN Organization and its specialized agencies.

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN ITALY

Vittorio ORILIA

THE Italian voters will go to the polls on May 25 to elect their new Parliament and Senate. As distinct from 1948 and 1953 the electoral campaign this year began fairly quietly and it seems that it will remain so until the end. The emotional moments are lacking which would appeal to the voters on the international plane, — as was the case in 1948 when the elections immediately took place after the events in Prague, nor on the internal plane as in 1953 when all parties concentrated on the struggle for or against the Electoral Law which the Christian Democrat Party sought to impose.

In the present campaign the political parties have a greater appeal to reason than the feelings of the electorate. All parties are seeking new formulas which would attract the attention of the people. Judging by all prospects, however, it is unlikely that these elections will bring about any essential changes in the balance of power of the Italian parties. Although the need is stressed for certain changes on the political plane which dominated so far in the Italian situation, the parties have not yet shown sufficient maturity to accomplish such changes in practice.

### PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

CHRISTIAN Democracy which today represents the dominant party in Italy is striving to assure an absolute majority for itself in Parliament at these elections. It does not seem strong enough to accomplish this, however, primarily owing to the deep internal rift between the right wing headed by Andreotti and Scelba and the left wing whose chief exponent is the „La Base“ current of Milan. Party Secretary Fanfani is striving to maintain the difficult position of the centre between the two party wings while countering the criticisms of the Catholic church often to contradictory politics (which recently attempted to exert pressure on the voters and the workers segment of the Christian Democrats).

There is yet another reason for the weakness of the Christian Democrats: namely the experiences gained by the Zolli Government when the Christian Democrat party was obliged to defend itself continuously from opposition criticisms. And last the international situation which is no less tense than two years ago does not suit the Christian Democrats who are invariably striving to shift their plan for an anti Soviet propaganda Crusade to their contradictory internal home policy.

### PROSPECTS OF OTHER PARTIES

THE smaller parties of the former centre coalition, namely the Liberal Party, Social Democratic and Republican Party which was finally joined by the Radicals in the pre-election campaign hope that they will profit by the fact that they did not form part of the government during the past few months. At the moment the Liberal Party is in the most favourable position and is for some time already pursuing a rightist but nonetheless highly consistent policy based on the vigorous criticism of the statist tendencies of one part of the Christian Democrats. The Secretary of the Liberal Party Malagodi hopes that he will thus acquire the support of a good part of the press and public close to the Liberals and enlist one part of those conservative votes which have so far belonged to the Christian Democrats on Monarchist parties. On his part Saragat is striving to implement the left-wing policy for the Social Democratic party in order to compete with Nenni's Socialists once again as every possibility for the unification of these two socialist parties has been postponed indefinitely. Saragat is endeavouring to figure as the only possible ally of the left-wing of the Christian Democratic centre. As for the coalition of the Radicals and Republicans, it has little prospects of affirmation on the existing basis, irrespectively of the fact that the electoral law should yield certain advantages to the small parties this time.



There is little to be said of the parties of the extreme right, — the Neo-Fascist, the Monarchists of Cowelli or Lauro which do not represent any significant factor in Italian policy. Certain minor surprises are possible in the South where Lauro's monarchists dispose with substantial financial resources (while the finances of the other parties are very modest) and whose loud propaganda may have some effect among that part of the electorate which is undetermined.

The present situation will not call forth any tangible changes in the left-wing either. In spite of a certain degree of discounter in its ranks among the intellectuals and some local crises the communist party should essentially retain its present positions. It will succeed in offsetting the eventual loss of votes in Northern Italy by the consolidation of its positions in the Southern parts of the country. Since a certain time ago the policy of the Italian Communists is primarily aiming at the great reserve of votes created in the south of Italy which at present thanks to its political immaturity voted for the right-wing parties or the Christian Democrats.

Finally Nenni's Socialist Party after its affirmation confirmed by the adoption of an independent attitude towards the Communist Party is probably the only imponderable in the pre-election situation. The Socialist Party should poll a larger number of votes than at the 1953 elections already because it was joined by two currents in the League of Independent Socialists (Magnani) and the Popular Union. Since the Congress in Venice, however, in its efforts to maintain the equilibrium between the currents of which it consists the Socialist Party has not yet succeeded in implementing its political line efficaciously. Its position with regard to the Communist Party is extremely delicate, as every, even the least deviation towards the centre may increase its number

of votes among the petty bourgeoisie but in doing so the Socialists risk loosing the support of one part of the workers masses.

### THREE ALTERNATIVES

AT ANY rate, if the Christian Democrat party on the one hand does not succeed in assuring an absolute majority for itself on May 25, the left wing parties will not be able to win this majority either. What are the prospects for the formation of a government coalition which could already be foreseen in such a situation? The first alternative is that the Christian Democrat candidates continue to rule alone as a minority government. However the Christian Democrats will adopt this eventual possibility only if they are obliged to do so, namely if they are unable to devise a better solution in view of the unpleasant experiences of the Zolli Government. The other possibility is that the Italian Socialist Party should succeed in assuring sufficient forces in Parliament in order to confront the Christian Democrats with its participation in the Government under clearly defined conditions. The third alternative, except if the Christian Democrats decide to form an alliance with the right (which would be very dangerous for its unity) — would consist in striving to win the support of whatever ally from the centre, perhaps preferably the Social Democrats than the Liberals, and form such a government which would also win the support of the Republicans. This third possibility, which also seems the most likely under the present conditions, would have serious consequences as it would not open any new prospects but only prolong the present situation which condemned the Italian policy to inactivity and stagnation during the past ten years.

## PERSONALITIES AND POLITICS

### The Events in Accra

CITIES are sharing the fate of men: either they remain unknown or become a symbol. Thus in the modern political vocabulary Bandung has forever become a synonym for anti-colonialism and coexistence. Recently the symbolic connotation of this Indonesian city was extended to an African capital, — Accra. It is fairly certain that the names of these two cities will henceforth be found side by side in the chronicles of the struggle against colonialism.

Accra is Ghana and Ghana that is Kwamme Nkrumah. The fifty year old leader of the independent African state which recently celebrated its first anniversary struggled for decades to accomplish the objective of his life: the independence of the gold coast. His biography, from the days of imprisonment to his appointment as Premier resembles the life stories of many an anti-colonialist fighter, from Nehru to Bourguiba and reflects that historical process which made us witnesses of the death throes of the colonialist system. This was doubtless an adequate political and moral qualification for such an initiative as the convocation of the meeting of eight independent African states in Accra by which Kwamme Nkrumah marked the first anniversary of his activity as a statesman.

There can be no doubt that during the seven day talks in Accra the leaders of Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Lybia, Liberia and Ghana did not succeed in erasing many differences that divide them with regard to the concrete forms and directions of internal and foreign policy, but they reached full agreement on the subject for which they convened, namely that colonialism is the arch-enemy of the African countries and a constant danger to world peace. They adopted eight resolutions in which they deal with the struggle against colonialism and mutual cooperation.

Linking up general principles with concrete actions, they also gave the meeting in Accra the imprint of a manifestation of solidarity and a consultation on practical political and diplomatic action to be taken:

— Defining the multifold dangers of colonialism the independent African states urged all colonialist powers to set the final dates for the granting of independence to their colonies in Africa.

— Noting the French responsibility for the present situation in Algeria and recognizing the Front of National Liberation as the legitimate representative of the Algerian people, the participants in the meeting in Accra have formed an "eight member commission" for the undertaking of diplomatic action aiming at the liberation of Algeria.

— The African leaders have expressed their concern owing to the aggravation of the international situation and appealed to the big powers to stop nuclear tests, cease production of nuclear weapons and reach agreement on disarmament.

There can be no doubt that Africa spoke at Accra. To those who are unused to hear Africa speak and who for centuries arrogated the right to speak on behalf of Africa it seemed "a little strange" that Ghana, Liberia, and Ethiopia should assume the same views as the other partners. They are "surprised" that France was condemned on the basis of an "incomplete record" for the situation in Algeria, Togoland and Cameroons, and lacking any weightier argument accused Accra of resembling Bandung. Here the charge proffered is transformed into a tribute: if the ideas of Accra gain such strong hold on the policy of the independent African countries as the ideas of Bandung, this will doubtless provide yet another proof of the vitality and maturity of the "juvenile continent".



# On the Eve of Elections in Greece

Mirko AKSENTIJEVIĆ

**A**BOUT 4.5 million Greek voters will elect a new Parliament on May 11, which should, as intended assure the necessary majority to one party for the creation of a more stable government and the pursuit of a freer home and foreign policy. When Parliament was dissolved in the second half of March the Radicals had a negligible majority and whenever any susceptible problem was raised the government was likely to remain the minority. Ex-Premier Karamanlis resolutely rejected the offers to form a coalition with the Liberals this leading to the establishment of the administrative government of Georgakopoulos and the fixing of new elections.

The ratio of forces was as follows on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament: the Radicals — 149 deputies, Liberals — 67, Democrats — 19, the United Democratic Left (EDA) — 17, the Progressive Union of the Centre (EPEK) — 15, the Agrarian Party — 8, the Populists 2 and the Independents — 21. A characteristic re-grouping of forces took place as soon as the date of the new elections was set. The Radicals and Liberals decided to run for elections alone, while the others began examining the prospects for the creation of coalitions and groups which would afford better chances of victory. These movements were also influenced by the strict provisions of the Electoral Law. Finally the situation clarified so that the following parties will run for elections: the Radicals, Liberals, United Democratic Left (EDA), the Populist Party and the Progressist, Agrarian and Democratic Union. The Union is appearing as an independent party although it was created by the merger of Markesinis Progressists, the Democrats, Agrarians and the Progressive Union of the Centre (EPEK).

## THE ELECTORAL LAW AND REGROUPING

**T**HE elections will take place in accordance with the Law based on the consolidated proportionate system of representation. Its fundamental characteristic consists in the fact that the distribution of mandates in the 55 constituencies will be effected on a proportionate basis, while the remaining mandates will be distributed among the parties which won a given percentage of the votes cast.

Namely after the first distribution of seats the country is divided into nine big electoral districts, while only those parties which won at least 25 percent of the total number of votes polled are eligible for distribution of the remaining mandates. In order to be eligible for the second distribution, a two party coalition must win 35 percent of votes in the whole country while the ration required of a several party coalition is 40 percent. These provisions exerted a strong influence on the pattern of regrouping, especially the decision of the four centre parties to create the PADE Union which includes the representatives of the Democrats, Agrarians, the EPEK and the Progressive Party.

Invoking the successes achieved during the past elections, the United Democratic Left (EDA) proposed the creation of a united opposition front. The Liberals who headed the opposition at the last elections, refused to discuss the possibility of a coalition. The other parties held talks and examined the possibilities but could not reach agreement on the programme. Agreement was mainly reached on three points: the rejection of the proposal to erect missile bases, the pursuit of an independent policy, and the pursuit of a national policy with regard to Cyprus. A misunderstanding occurred with regard to the charting of a general line of action. The center parties demanded that emphasis be laid on a pro-western course, while the left demanded equal relations with the East and West. After several unsuccessful attempts the four center parties decided to unite, while the United Democratic Left will run alone.

The Electoral Law favours the big parties so that the party which is most successful at the elections will have the most deputies. A large share of the remaining seats will be given to the second biggest party while the other may count with the remainder. It may therefore be inferred that there will not be place for all in the new Parliament thus making every forecast all the more uncertain. The electoral law is fairly complicated as demonstrated by the returns yielded at the previous elections when the Radicals with 1,594,112 votes (47.38 per cent) won 155 seats and the United Opposition which polled 1,620,000 votes (48.15 per cent) got 140 seats in Parliament.

## THE PARTIES AND THEIR PROGRAMME

**T**HE pre-election campaign led to certain changes within the parties and the creation of new groups. This movement acquired considerable proportions as indicated by the fact that the leader of a party decided to withdraw from it and join another after his party decided to adhere to the PADE Union. Former Vice-Premier Apostolidis left the Radicals and joined the PADE Union. The former minister and Radical Papaligouras likewise withdrew from his old party and joined the Populists. Such changes occurred in almost all parties. Shifting from one party to another has become an almost routine practice in Greece where popular support often centres on individual personalities and the voters are frequently inclined to give their support to individual personalities and not to parties and their programmes.

The Radical Party will present the most compact front at the elections. Former Premier Karamanlis has on the whole kept his team intact and together with the Chief of Parliament Rodopoulos is at the head of the party which is most confidently awaiting the elections. The Liberals will be headed by Papandreou and Venizelos, while ex-Premier Kanelopoulos and ex-Minister Stefanopoulos and Papaligouras rallied round the Populist leader Tsaldarsis. It seems that the Liberals and Populists who formerly played a paramount role in the political life of the country are firmly determined to restore the old glory. Judging by many facts it seems that particularly the Liberals wish to stress their optimism with regard to the forthcoming elections. The PADE Union is headed by Markesinis one of the leaders of Papagos' Movement of Unity and a man who had extensive plans especially in the economic sphere. He was not particularly active during the past few years but it seems that he has succeeded in creating a platform for reactivation at present. The United Democratic Left was reinforced having been joined by some deputies of the Democratic Party and other personalities which could not accept the offers of others.

Internal problems, especially the promotion of economy and several foreign political issues such as the problem of missile bases, Cyprus and the problem of the Greek status within the NATO play the most important part in the present election campaign. With the exception of bases, there are no major divergences and only the problem of priority as to certain tasks remains. Only the left and Markesinis PADE Union declared themselves against the establishment of missile bases in Greece. The other parties did not adopt a clear-cut attitude towards this problem and mainly linked it with certain other issues. The Radicals consider for instance that this problem is not topical and that



it is linked with the problem of the security of the country in general. They also stress their loyalty to the NATO but state that the problem of bases should be resolved in the interests of Greece and not as would correspond to the interests of the allies or in conformity with pressure from the east. The Populists likewise consider that Greece does not require bases under the present conditions and have adopted the standpoint that they can only be installed if Greece considers them necessary for herself. A similar attitude on this problem was also taken by the Liberals.

#### THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND CHANGES

THE general impression gained, especially by the foreign observer, points to the Radical as the party with the best chances of success. As a party they have shown the greatest internal homogeneity and did not commit themselves much on internal problems. They were able to launch their campaign immediately after the date of the elections was set and did so on a large scale. Speaking at the first pre-election rallies the Radical Party leader Karamanlis laid particular stress on the successes accomplished by his Government, both with regard to the solution of economic problems and the promotion of the foreign political prestige of the country. In the programme he stated at a big meeting in Salonika, Karamanlis declared that, if it wins the voters confidence, his Party will devote the greatest attention to monetary stability, the implementation of a long term investment programme, especially in the domain of agriculture, the reorganization and increase of exports, the regulation of public finance, the improvement of the tax system and the improvement of the standard of living.

The Radicals are practically in power five years having established their Party by the reorganization of the movement of Greek Unity after the death of Marshal Papagos. This long period enabled them to profit by the existing possibilities, especially US economic aid, in order to bring the economic and political stabilization of the country, this is a strong argument in the present campaign.

Other parties are mainly contending that these possibilities have not been fully utilized and that some problems have been neglected. Thus for instance the Liberals are attributing great significance in their programme to educational policy while stressing that 3,400 schools were erected during the 1928-1932 period and that nothing has been done in that field since then. The strengthening of the economy, the improvement of the standard of living and changes in the tax system are likewise playing a significant role in the pre-election programme of the opposition parties.

Both the Radicals and Liberals urged the adoption of the present electoral programme, while the other parties were opposed to it. It could be concluded on this basis that the Radicals and Liberals were confident of their forces and that they only expect the forthcoming elections to confirm this. It is hard to say how correct these expectations are, if for no other reason, then in view of the specific characteristics of the Greek electorate. The

attendance of rallies in Athens and other cities do not warrant any concrete conclusions. People simply like to listen to a good speaker and go to hear him irrespective of the Party to which he belongs. The electoral results and the solution of complicated equations of the electoral system will give the final verdict. It is therefore difficult to prognosticate the parliamentary elections of May 11 with any greater degree of certainty.

## Yugoslav - Austrian Talks

P. DEMIRSKI

THE FIRST part of the Yugoslav Austrian talks which took place within the framework of the fairly extensive negotiations in Vienna and the two weeks plenary session of the Mixed Commission in Beograd was concluded by the signature of two protocols.

Observers noted the exceptionally short duration of the first part of the session of the Yugoslav-Austrian Mixed Commission in Beograd. It should also be borne in mind, however, that the draft and signature of the two protocols took place after more than a month of continuous talks in Vienna on 14 points of a jointly drawn up agenda. At its plenary session in Beograd the Mixed Yugoslav Austrian Commission had before it a jointly coordinated protocol signed in Vienna in March confirming the reports of the four subcommittees in which the individual groups of questions were reviewed. In addition to a series of resolved problems, the protocol also included the clearly designed attitudes of both sides on other issues on which full agreement was still pending.

Consequently the task of the two delegations in Beograd was not particularly difficult. They were primarily to take note and confirm at their level the agreements reached on the problems resolved. Thus the first protocol was brought in Beograd. Second, under conditions of a more favourable climate that prevailed during the talks in Beograd they were to give fresh instructions on the individual groups of problems and the solution of the remaining outstanding issues to the work groups which were created instead of the sub-committee established

during the Viennese part of the session. This was covered by the second protocol.

Concretely speaking, a large number although of less important problems were resolved. The following points were removed from the agenda as settled: a consular agreement, some problems pertaining to economic cooperation and transport, the restitution of cultural property, the implementation of the Archive Convention of 1923 and some other issues.

The differences of views on most questions that remained unsolved are not significant. However, the outstanding problems that remain are perhaps the most important and so that their settlement will require further efforts to be made. This refers to the problem of Yugoslav claims deriving from social insurance and Yugoslav property in Austria. Particular attention should be drawn to the problem of the Yugoslav national minorities in Carinthia and Gradište. There were certain symptoms already before the talks in Vienna which indicated that the Austrian Government is tensing towards a reasonable settlement of this problem. The attitude taken on this issue by the Austrian delegation at the talks in Beograd vouchsafes the hopes that Austria will continue its quest of a solution which will satisfy the Yugoslav minorities in Austria.

If a general assessment were given of the first part of the talks, it may rightly be said that they are extremely characteristic for the relations between these countries which are consciously striving to resolve outstanding mutual problems. This is still more obvious perhaps if insight is gained



med in the process of settling the individual problems on the agenda, in the evolution of attitudes through the confrontation of views on both sides. Thus it transpired at the talks that although we are neighbours we do not know each other well and that the differences in the internal systems of our countries do not necessarily mean that we must have different views on individual problems pertaining to our mutual relations.

We hope that these talks which are still under way have created an essentially optimistic outlook namely that there is no problem between our two neighbouring countries which cannot be settled in accordance with our mutual interests provided the necessary goodwill and the necessary efforts are made on both sides.

If this optimistical conclusion is borne in mind during the sessions of the individual work groups which will convene in May and June this year as decided in Beograd it would be possible to contemplate the development of our good neighbourly relations in a more favourable light. The instructions given to the work groups by the Mixed Commission in its second protocol with regard to the devising of solutions for

the still outstanding questions should, in our opinion, be contemplated in the light of this friendly atmosphere and the spirit of mutual understanding which was manifested in Beograd.

It would seem to us, however, that agreements on a fairly broad range of problems should not be an aim in itself, although we by no means wish to detract from the significance of these agreements for narrower bilateral relations. However always bearing the still better prospects in mind, these agreements could be contemplated at the same time as the creation of more favourable conditions for broader mutual cooperation on the international plane for which equally favourable prospects exist in both countries.

By the settlement of outstanding inter-state problems Yugoslavia and Austria both inspired by the desire for peace and international constructive cooperation will not only provide an example for other countries, but will also be in a position by cooperating within the UN to give their contribution on to the preservation of world peace, — whose need for such contributions is apparently ever greater of late.

Europeans and Africans found themselves fighting shoulder to shoulder on the great battlefields and the same red blood flowed in the veins of both and was equally shed from their wounds. They fought for the same principle, the same cause, for freedom. Their hope was common because their enemy was common. However if the Africans knew the Rome of Augustus and the Athens of Pericles, the majority of European nations did not know Africa. In order to express this contrast most vividly the eminent Negro theologian Dr Aggrey stated that Africa is still a question mark.

In order to understand the African problems it is indispensable to become acquainted first with its natural resources, population and culture and especially with the accurate data on its revolution which is currently under way from the Rio de Oro to the Mozambique. It is not without reason nor for rhetorical effect that Antoine Ziska wrote „Africa is the only chance for Europe“.

#### AFRICA — LAND OF THE RISING SUN

IF FOR the Phoenicians Europe whose name stems from the word „ereb“ which means darkness, represented the continent of the setting sun, for us, to whom all chauvinism is alien, Africa is exactly the opposite.

There can be no doubt that without Africa such countries as France, Belgium, Portugal and Great Britain to mention only a few would be economically strangled. Rubber and copper which set the motors of Europe in motion come from Africa or Asia. Contemplated on a world scale Africa has more than 40 percent of water power as compared to the 12.5 percent of Europe and 25 percent of North America.

Hundred ninety million HP i. e. the equivalent of 587 million manual workers or 2.5 times the whole world population wait to be harnessed in Africa.

The colonial powers are exploiting African raw materials in order to obtain the necessary dollar funds under the most favourable conditions. The discovery of fresh vast natural resources in Africa every day makes Europe realize how much she needs this continent. France for example would be unable to continue waging the war in Algeria and the Came-

## Letter From Abroad

# The Cameroons-- a Question or Exclamation Mark

Dr. Felix Rolan MUMI

Chairman of the Union of the People of Cameroons<sup>1)</sup>

FOR REASONS which are obvious today and which were formerly concealed Africa was always represented in Europe during

the inter-war period as „a jungle of poisonous snakes and monkeys“. In view of the fact that the slave trade was a source of vast profits and enrichment for America and Europe, it was well nigh impossible to represent the human beings living on this continent as endowed with the abilities of the homo sapiens.

After World War II it was necessary to formulate the political equation differently and revise the attitudes on all aspects of colonialism because Eu-

<sup>1)</sup> The Union of the People of the Cameroons, is the national party of the Cameroons which is dissolved and working underground at present. According to French statistical data the Party embraces 85 percent of the population of the Cameroons. We will devote a special chapter to the problem of nationalism in the Cameroons in the following articles.



rooms if she had not received aid from the NATO and USA by pawning the African riches. The French dollar deficit totalled about 300 million dollars in 1956. This deficit rose steadily so that it may freely be said that France has become a vassal state of the USA. If full employment had been accomplished in Africa and had the franc zone been able to benefit by exports of minerals and industrial goods, France would, in the opinion of its economists, have earned 120 million dollars thus reducing her dollar deficit by 40 percent.

In order to illustrate the significance of Africa for the colonial powers it is necessary to bear in mind that only 15 geologists were posted to all French possessions in Africa before World War II. More than a billion francs were spent in 1956 on the geological charting and surveying of these territories on which 150 geologists with 200 assistants were employed.

Africa may justly claim to be the land of the rising sun, because for the average African the sun's rays are the symbol of science and hope. There is no excuse for anyone who is at present underestimating or ignoring the continent on whose attitude world peace is largely dependent.

To those who affirm that Africa is devoid of its history, we will say together with the Nigerian historian Dr K. Onwuka Dike that "it is not the Africans who are devoid of history, but that there is a deep rooted ignorance of their history in some quarters and an almost pathological aversion to recognizing even the generally known facts."

The African does not need to learn European history in order to create a past for himself. Nationalism which acquired a revolutionary form in Africa is not an innovation or snobbery and is still less due to foreign inspiration. Chaka, the great Zulu leader in South Africa wrote on the subject: „We do not owe our nationalism to the oppressor. We were on the way to create a nation much earlier, before we met the white man. We were already conscious of our destiny. Oppression only accelerated and strengthened this movement towards the achievement of the objective we had already set as a nation (Jordan K. Ngubane: *Who Are the African Nationalists?* INKUN DLA YA BANTU — Johannesburg, March 12, 1949).

Applying all this to Africa as a whole I have strived to show that we African nationalists are fully conscious that the liberation of one part of this continent could not provide a guarantee of its security, in view of the fact that colonialism is a course of war. Struggling for the independence of our country, the Cameroons, we are struggling for the whole of Africa. However this struggle is not being waged on behalf of Africa alone for we are no chauvinists, but also and especially on behalf of world peace. Unfortunately many democrats in the world are apt to overlook this contribution to peace. With a view to making this clearer we intend to publish a series of articles in this Review which will portray the real Africa free of prejudice. Who becomes acquainted with the Cameroons will be able to understand Africa of which the Cameroons are an integral part.

#### ARE THE CAMEROONS A NATION OR COMMUNITY OF TRIBES?

FOR anyone who knows this country on the basis of data furnished by the colonialist and colonial history, the Cameroons seem a community of tribes, an artificial geophysical formation created by a few agitators. This is not true. Just as France or Great Britain are European nations, the Cameroons are an African nation. This is a country approximately the size of Norway or Spain, almost twice as big as the British Isles located in the heart of Africa between the second and thirteenth parallel of northern geographic latitude on the limit between West and East Africa. It is hence the resultant of the pan African community.

The Cameroons cover a surface area of 525,000 square kilometers. Thirty three percent of its surface are covered by forest. In shape the Cameroons roughly resemble an equilateral triangle whose tip touches Lake Chad. Its neighbours are French Equatorial Africa on the east, Rio de Muni (Spanish Guinea) to the southeast, the Atlantic to the southwest and Nigeria to the west.

The five million inhabitants consist of Bantu and Sudanese in the southern and western part of the country, and Hamites on the north. Historically two Cameroons are one of the oldest African nations. Already in the sixth century B. C. the Cameroons maintained diplomatic rela-

tions with Egypt and the Mediterranean civilisation which was then at its peak. Sir Richard Burton relates in 1862 that in 470 B. C. the Carthaginian Hanno headed an expedition to this part of the world. This was certainly not the first expedition led by explorers into the Cameroons. The fleet of Nechao II the Egyptian Pharaoh called at Cameroons in the sixth century B. C.

However the most vivid description of our country, — before it was rediscovered by the Portuguese, is that given by Hanno and which may be found in the temple of Melchior in Carthage. Perhaps because Mount Cameroon was in eruption at that time, Hanno named this territory *Theon Ochema* (which means the fire car). After the arrival of the Portuguese adventurer Fernando Po the name of our country changed and derives from the term of *Rio dos Cameroes*. As the rivers of this country carry reptilian crustaceans to the Atlantic every three years. Fernando Po named this part of Africa in 1482 after the river of reptilian crustaceans. The beginnings of the slave trade in Angola coincided with the discovery of the Cameroons by the Portuguese.

Before this epoch the Cameroons were a sovereign state. In the seventh century it was called Biafra. In the fourteenth century, for hitherto unknown reasons, the Cameroons were divided into two kingdoms: the Kingdom of Adamasna on the north and the Kingdom of Biafra on the south. The first kingdom maintained links with Tunisia, Lybia and other countries, and the second began trading profitably with the European countries during the period from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. Of the agreements signed at that time we will only mention the convention of January 1666, and the treaties of 1841, 1842, 1852, 1856, 1859, 1869 and 1872. On July 12, 1884, the Cameroons signed an agreement with Germany placing the former under its protectorate. Under the provisions of this treaty Germany was to maintain economic, cultural and political relations during a thirty year period on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Consequently this was a Treaty between two sovereign and independent states. France and Great Britain recognized this juridical state of affairs and its validity.

World War I broke out in 1914 when the term of the Treaty expired.



After the defeat of Germany the other belligerent states did not divide Germany as a war trophy but reserved this treatment for Cameroons. It was thus that our country was divided into two parts: France took the eastern part with a surface area of 435,000 square miles while Great Britain acquired the western part whose surface area is estimated at 30,000 square kilometers.

At the San Francisco Conference the Cameroons, Togoland, Ruanda Urundi, Tanganyika and Italian Somalia were placed under an international trusteeship system. According to Art. 76 B of the United Nations Charter, the final objective of the trusteeship regime is independence. However the mandatory countries, France and the United Kingdom are striving towards the opposite objective.

The Cameroons made the greatest progress in the field of education of all countries of Western Africa. Fifteen percent of the population is literate, as compared to 10 percent in Ghana, 7 percent in Nigeria, 6 percent in Sierra Leone and the territories under French domination. Students from the Cameroons account for 23.5 percent of the 5,600 African students in France. Twenty percent of the total population in Cameroons are schoolchildren. Of this number 40.6 percent in French Equatorial Africa and 29.7 percent in Togoland.

Average annual income per capita in the Cameroons is estimated at 15,000 French francs against 250,000 francs in France and 750,00 in the USA.

The working class accounts for 4.6 percent of the total population against

2.3 percent in French West Africa, 3.3 percent in French Equatorial Africa and 1.6 percent in Togoland.

A total 24.6 percent of the population of Duala the most important economic centre of the country was unemployed prior to the tragic events of May 1955. This figure has been almost doubled at present.

After 47 years of French colonial rule the percentage of unskilled labour is estimated as follows:

88.3 percent in agriculture

96.4 percent in mining

55.6 percent in the building industry (public works)

50.7 percent in transport

59.4 percent in trade

It should also be stressed that France and Great Britain would hold us in the deepest darkness if it were not for the religious missions. In point of fact 70 percent of schools and educational institutions belong to the religious missions of the East Cameroons. In the West Cameroons which is under British domination the administration did not open a single secondary school during 47 years of rule. Average life expectancy is 35 years. There is one physician per every 25,000 inhabitants and one hospital bed per every 366 persons. Seventy five percent of hospital cases are due to alcohol poisoning (Le Figaro, April 19, 1954).

#### THE CAMEROONS — LAND OF POWER SOURCES AND RAW MATERIALS

**A**GRICULTURAL products and mineral wealth are the greatest economic resources of the Cameroons.

Farm products of which cocoa is the staple item account for 75 percent of exports from the Cameroons, which are fourth on the world list of cocoa producers. Coffee and bananas are the following two staple exports. In the Belgian Congo agricultural products account for only 40 percent of the total value of exports this being of prime significance for a balanced budget.

The prospects for the development of mining are excellent as there are diamond, gold, uranium, manganese, bauxite, tin, titanium deposits etc. Vast iron reserves have been discovered recently in the Cribi region so that all the necessary conditions exist for the development of a powerful ferrous metallurgy, which would as the case of Mauritania and Guinea, supply the US, British, German and French iron and steel industries.

The transport situation is as follows: the Cameroons have 14 airports capable of receiving heavy aircraft; there are 504 kilometers of railroads as well as 4,000 kilometers of hard topped roads.

While the worker in the Cameroons earns a maximum 40 CFA daily, one a single business company SCOA (The Commercial Society of West Africa) earned 484 million CFA francs of net profits in 1953 (One CFA franc is the equivalent of 2.20 French francs).

In view of the significance of the economic considerations underlying the Anglo-French presence in the Cameroons the following article will be dedicated exclusively to these problems.



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## FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By Sergej KRAJGER

Director of the Federal Institute for Economic Planning

WITHOUT embarking on a more detailed analysis of the individual postulates of the Five Year Plan the purpose of this article is to call attention to some of the fundamental characteristics which indicate how the implementation of one of the fundamental tasks in the development of socialist Yugoslavia is being envisaged at present, thus enabling its transformation from an economically underdeveloped, predominantly agrarian country into a modern industrial state with a highly developed and socialist agriculture.

The fundamental problems of development in every economically underdeveloped country doubtless consists in the rate of increase of production and national income, as well as the ratios between capital formation or net investments in economic funds and other types of expenditure.

### INCREASE OF PRODUCTION AND NATIONAL INCOME

THE FIVE YEAR PLAN stipulates an average production increase of 9.5 percent annually, so that in 1961 production would be 57 percent higher than in 1956; national income is slated for a 54 percent increase during the same period at a rate of 9.1 percent annually (thus rising from 1,473 billion in 1956 to 2,275 billion in 1961). As for the increase of national income one should bear two facts in mind: the relatively low individual income level which amounted to 82,400 dinars per capita in 1956, and is fixed at 116,600 dinars in 1961 and the relatively high increment of national income.

The increase of national income is primarily due to the sustained and rapid rise of industrial output by an average 11 percent annually, so that 1961 industrial production would be 68 percent higher than in 1956. Farm production is scheduled to rise by an average 7.4 percent annually or 43 percent as compared to 1956. The rapid development of industry and agriculture will be paralleled by the advancement of other branches especially transport. The production increase foreseen further depends on the changes in the economic structure of the population and the further rise of labour productivity in economy, which is slated to rise by average of 7.8 percent annually per worker. An increase of 6—7 percent is foreseen in industry, over 7 percent in agriculture, and over 8 percent in building and construction.

Many doubts were voiced with regard to the rapid rise of production, national income and labour productivity. Reference is most often made to analogous phenomena in the development of other countries while neglecting the differences in the mode of production and the general conditions of development. Such analogies in general have a very relative and limited value. It may be said that they are devoid of almost all practical value if

one wishes to gain an accurate picture of the actual possibilities of development in the individual countries. It is worth recalling that under the general economic conditions after World War II many underdeveloped countries are accomplishing a far faster development than before the war by means of a strong state intervention, while the developed capitalist countries achieved a fairly steady progress by the same means; before the war, such ratios were characteristic only for boom periods in their development cycle. According to the data available the Soviet Union also achieved such a strong increase during the pre-war period already, while the other socialist countries with a predominantly social ownership over the means of production followed suit after the war. Yugoslavia accomplished such a rapid rise of production and national income during the initial post war period of 1947—1949 after the completion of reconstruction (the average annual increment of national income was 8.0 percent) and as well during the period that followed the overcoming of the main difficulties caused by the blockade imposed by the countries of Eastern Europe namely from 1953 onwards, under the conditions marked by the existence of workers councils and social self-government (the average annual increment of national income during 1955—1956 was 8.4 percent).

The expected rise of national income and labour productivity is based on the more vigorous growth of producer funds both in terms of fixed and working capital, a more even and coordinated development of investments and production in all branches of the economy especially agriculture. These targets are further based on a more harmonious increase of individual spending, the rise of the standard of living and the changes in the economic system which will be brought about by a more direct inter-connection between individual remuneration and labour productivity; it will also be based on the possibilities of developing the initiative of the working collectives and peoples committees to utilize the economic potential available, and the further strengthening of the material basis of workers and social self-government. The continuous expansion of foreign trade (almost 50 percent higher in 1961 than in 1956) is also foreseen with a view to ensuring the production rise planned as well as the utilization of substantial supplementary foreign funds which have been largely ensured already by the arrangements previously concluded.

The following comparative survey depicts the development of the individual categories of distribution and spending which should on their part bring about the necessary conditions of the economic upswing during the period planned, and the previous period:



— in millions of dinars — calculated at 1956 prices	1956	1961	Base index 1961=56	Average indices 1953-56	annual 1957-61
Total funds available	3.374	5.172	153.3	107.7	108.9
Consumption of means of production	1.677	2.701	161.1	109.5	110.0
Total economic investments	522	701	134.3	111.1	106.1
Individual spending	844	1.203	141.9	104.6	107.3
Standard of living	131	226	172.5	117.8	111.5
— current spending	47	66	140.4	110.1	107.0
— non-economic investments	84	160	190.5	123.6	113.8
State organs and national defence	196	216	110.2	96.7	102.0
Public reserves and undistributed resources	—	125	—	—	—

## CHANGES IN INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

THE FASTER rate of increase of all types of expenditure bearing directly upon the standard of living of the people is characteristic. It is obvious at the same time that this enables a faster growth of total economic investments only a negligible increase of expenditure of government organs and national defence. Owing to such a movement of investments the share of accumulation (i.e. net economic investments in fixed and working capital) in national income will drop from 25.2 percent during the 1952-1956 period to an average 19.6 percent annually during the period planned.

Two factors enable the slower growth and reduction of capital formation in favour of other types of expenditure during the current five year period, paralleled by a rapid rise of production and national income.

The respective five year period is the logical continuance of ten years of intensive investments predominantly in the base industry. The full effect of these investments must therefore become manifest both in terms of the fuller utilization of the projects which have already come into operation (the optimum utilisation of all their producer capacities may only be expected during the next few years), while a large share of the substantial funds invested during the preceding period will only begin to yield returns during the next few year.

The changed structure of investments is the second factor which should ensure such a rapid rise of production. While the heaviest stress was laid during the preceding period on long term investments in the base industry, the stress will be shifted during the forthcoming period to the completion of the projects begun, the reconstruction and modernisation of the projects available, the fuller utilization of the existing capacities, and the construction of a smaller but modern and well equipped auxiliary industry; in other words the emphasis will be on short term investments which should yield proportionate returns within the shortest possible time.

In this respect however an economically underdeveloped country is faced with the prime task of developing its power resources in order to create a basis of further development thus requiring substantial long term investments in hydroelectric projects, and the construction of communications; investments aiming at the fuller exploitation of natural resources, especially where mineral exploitation and the chemical industry are concerned; investments in the regulation and exploitation of water power and in large scale reclamation projects with a view to stabilising farm production and making it less dependent of atmospherical conditions. Such investments are further necessitated by the need of creating a long term basis for the development of foreign trade and economic cooperation with other countries. It is foreseen that during the forthcoming five year period investments in the power industry will account for about 34 percent of total gross investments in industry or approximately the same as in the previous period, while investments in the construction of roads and communications still account for 24 percent of total investments in transport against 36 percent during the previous period. Likewise the long term investments slated in copper and aluminium production constitute a significant heading in the aggregate investments in the production of raw materials and semi-finished goods and which account for 39 percent of gross industrial investments. In agriculture the share of long-term investments in reclamation projects and the establishment of plantations will account for 25 percent of total investments.

## HIGHER INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

THE CHANGES in the investment structure in the individual economic branches aiming at a more even development in all domains of the economy is yet another factor which will contribute to the faster increase of production and income and a relatively slower growth of capital formation. These changes are depicted by the following table:

— in billions of dinars	1956	Annual average			Structure in %	
		1961	1952-1956	1957-1961	1952-1956	1956-1961
Mining and industry	188.0	217.0	214.4	200.0	61.2	43.7
Agriculture	31.6	92.0	22.1	70.0	6.4	15.3
Forestry	9.0	8.0	5.9	8.0	1.7	1.7
Building and construction	10.4	20.7	11.0	18.0	3.1	3.9
Transport	95.1	139.0	78.3	121.0	22.3	26.5
Trade and catering	20.0	6.0	2.9	5.0	0.8	1.1
The crafts	3.9	34.3	15.2	29.0	4.3	6.3
Exploitation and management of water resources	3.5	8.0	0.7	7.0	0.2	1.5
Total:	361.5	525.0	350.4	458.0	100.0	100.0



The appreciable rise of agricultural investments and their increased share in total investments is a salient feature of the economic policy in the forthcoming period. Apart from direct investments in agriculture, substantial investments are foreseen in other economic branches especially industry — namely the construction of various projects for the processing of farm products, artificial fertilizer and farm machine factories, — in trade, transport and the management and exploitation of water power should contribute to the faster development of agriculture and socialist relations in the countryside. The vigorous rate of investments, the development of institutions and services for the advancement of agriculture, the implementation of appropriate measures in the domain of price policy, as well as in the sphere of fiscal and crediting policy should create the necessary conditions for the transformation of agriculture in accordance with the principles of modern technology and new socialist relations. This should ensure the rapid rise of yield per hectare and increased production in all branches of agriculture. Output of wheat and rye should be 51 percent higher in 1961 as compared to the 1951–1955 average thus reaching 3,500 tons in 1961. Maize production will rise by 69 percent thus reaching 5,500 tons in 1961, sugar beet by 101 percent, while an increase of 53 percent as compared to the 1951–1955 average is slated in the livestock breeding sector. This should greatly improve the feed supply of the consumers, ensure the better supply of industry with domestic raw materials, improve the supply of the internal market with farm products and enable increased and stable exports of farm products. These efforts should mostly contribute to the reduction of food imports and the elimination of the existing balance of payments deficit. Large socialist holdings and general type peasant cooperatives will develop parallel with the advancement of farm production. It is estimated that the social fixed capital funds of the peasant cooperatives, large collective farms, irrigation and drainage associations and farm services will increase by 62 percent during that period. It is further considered that the peasant cooperatives will cultivate approximately one fourth of total arable land with the cooperation with the individual producers and by means of increased mechanization. It is likewise foreseen that the value of agricultural production on the large holdings will account for about 14.8 percent against 9.6 percent of the total value of farm production in 1956, while the market surpluses of these holdings should rise by 25 percent against 16 percent of total surpluses in 1956.

#### PRIVATE CONSUMPTION AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING

ANOTHER fundamental characteristic of the five year plan consists in the rapid rise of private consumption and the standard of living as well as non-economic investments. A 7–8 percent average annual increase of real salaries is foreseen on this basis, so that the salaries of persons employed in economy would be 40–45 percent higher in 1961 than in 1956. Such a movement of the basic categories of the standard of living of the people will primarily resolve the following problems: first, it will enable the employment of the total increment of the active population estimated at on average of 120,000 in non-agricultural activities. In this way the economic development foreseen will enable the change of the economic structure of the people, so that the share of the non-agrarian population will rise to 47 percent

in 1961 against 42 percent in 1957. At the same time agriculture will have adequate possibilities for the intensification and further development of production and the industrial processing of agricultural products. The growth of individual income and real salaries should enable their sharper differentiation and render them more dependent on the successes and results of work. The increase of private consumption, together with the rapid rise of investments in the standard of living should result in a certain improvement of the general living conditions in urban and industrial centres, thus enabling them to function as producer centres and centres of social and political life. Thus the necessary conditions should be created to begin the elimination of the disparities which arose in this respect during the previous period of rapid industrialization. Lastly, the higher level of individual income and its sharper differentiation will bring about the conditions required for a change of the consumption structure, thus assuring a broader assortment and better quality of goods, both in the sector of food and industrial consumer goods thus accelerating the changes in the way of life of the people in accordance with the general development of the country.

The development of the material forces foreseen is linked and conditioned by the strengthening of socialist social relations in two directions. On the one hand, parallel with the rise of the producer forces the funds of socialist economic organizations are increasing faster than those of the individual producers so that their share in total funds will be augmented from 76 percent in 1956 to 82 percent in 1961.

Meanwhile the share of the socialist economic organizations in total production will rise from 78 percent in 1956 to 85 percent in 1961. On the other hand the development of production and producer forces is expected to bring about a continuous expansion of the material basis of social and workers self-government. It is therefore considered that under conditions of their continuous increase the total funds for gross investments into the basic funds of local organs and economic organizations will rise from 68 percent in 1956 to 72 percent in 1961, while the share of the peoples committees and republics in total funds for budget expenditure, non-economic investments and social insurance will rise to 58 percent in 1961 against 52 percent in 1956. Together with the increased rights of working collectives in the distribution of income, the greater independence of communes in the distribution of investment funds and funds for non-economic outlay, broader prospects will be created for the initiative of citizens, economic organizations and communes in the implementation of a uniform policy of the economic development of the country.

#### INCREASE OF FOREIGN TRADE

ONE OF THE fundamental objectives of economic development in the period planned, whose fulfilment should at the same time represent the result and proof of the successful implementation of all the aforementioned postulates of the five year plan consists in the vigorous growth of foreign trade and the reduction of the balance of payments deficit. This deficit should, as a rule, be reduced to the necessary supplementary funds for the imports of equipment, namely for the more rapid overcoming of economic under-development. The fulfillment of this aim will be facilitated in the first place by the measure for the elimination of the inherited back-



wardness of agriculture and its faster development, as well as the measures for the development of those economic branches such as transport and tourist trade which can vitally contribute to the increase of non-commodity earnings in the balance of payments. The measures aiming at the continuance of the rapid process of industrialization in order to make up for all that was neglected before the war will also contribute in this respect, while the broader assortment of production and the development of the leading export branches will ensure an appropriate place to Yugoslavia in the international division of labour and thus stabilize and consolidate her further economic development. All the measures and characteristics of the Five Year Plan mentioned so far aiming at greater labour productivity serve the same purpose enabling at the same time a greater incentive and greater independence of the working collective with regard to the implementation of measures for the adjustment of assortment and quality to market requirements. This will enable a faster development of the producer

forces by means of changes in the backward producer relations.

One of the basic preconditions for the fulfillment of these objectives consists in economic and market stability, as well as stable working conditions of economic organizations and peoples committees. Apart from the essentially coordinated relations shown in the distribution of national income, namely the total funds available, the creation of social reserves and undistributed funds should enable the adjustment of the economy to eventual changes on the foreign markets without superfluous interventions on the part of the central organs, or curb the effects of the non-economic factors and eventual unforeseen difficulties in the implementation of the plan. At the same time, however, they also call attention to the fact that there are distinct possibilities of exceeding the targets set in as far as the provisions of the plan are fulfilled and bring about such relations in economy and society as required by the policy of the economic and social development of the country ahead of schedule.



# JUGOTEHNA

## *Export = Import*

**J**UGOTEHNA<sup>®</sup> is a well-known Yugoslav export-import enterprise which has been engaged in this business many years. The basic export activity of this enterprise covers the following articles:

1. Wood and metal working machines- presses, drills etc.;
2. Motors, cables, lathes and other electro-products;
3. Electro insulators, ceramic flooring plates and other sanitary products;
4. Agricultural machines and tools, sprayers, tractor trailers etc.;
5. Metal goods, petrol „primus“ cookers, water-buckets, rivets, lamps, lanterns, cutlery, charcoal irons, propane-butane cylinders etc.;
6. Hand and forged tools of all kinds, planes, hammers, picks, hatchets, forks, rakes, scythes, sickles, files etc.

**T**HROUGH its activities this enterprise has succeeded in creating a solid commercial organization in the country and abroad, while well-known Yugoslav factories enable it to meet the requirements of its business connections abroad as regards quality, delivery terms and prices.

The enterprise has recorded particularly good results in the export of those articles where long tradition,

extending over decades and even centuries ensures high quality, as well as in those where up-to-date installations and highly trained cadres have created conditions for the manufacture of articles which did not figure previously in Yugoslav exports, but have made Yugoslavia a prominent participant on the foreign market since the war.

Thus various tools, agricultural machines and devices (fruitspraying appliances, sprinklers for vineyards etc.) and other machines, pumps and pump aggregations, electro-industry products, non-ferrous metal products, diesel motors of different power, all types of steel cylinders etc., are articles through which JUGOTEHNA has earned, on the world market, the reputation of a reliable export firm.

A well-organized trade network abroad has enabled this enterprise to expand its business activities on various foreign markets, above all in the Mediterranean countries, in the Near East and Middle East, in Africa, in South America and in a number of European countries.

In addition to this, JUGOTEHNA is successfully engaged in the delivery of complete plants and equipment for various factories, for electro economy, railways etc.

### AGENCIES IN:

ATHENS, PATRAS, SALONIKA, DAMASCUS, BEIRUTH, CAIRO, TUNIS, KHARTOUM, CASABLANCA, TANGIERS, BRUSSELS, MONTEVIDEO, SAO PAULO, RANGOON, DAR ES SALAAM, BUENOS AIRES, ISTANBUL, ASUNCION etc.



# THE RESOLUTION

## *of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia About the Forthcoming Tasks*

**T**HE SEVENTH Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia states that the entire Socialist development of Yugoslavia during the period from the Sixth to the Seventh Congress has confirmed the correctness of the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

During that period major results have been achieved in the building of the material foundations of our society, in the development of Socialist democracy, social management, in the improvement of living conditions of working people, and in the promotion of their Socialist consciousness.

Thanks to this policy, our country has given its contribution to the cause of peace, constructive international cooperation and to the progress of Socialism.

After an exhaustive discussion, the Seventh Congress endorsed the reports among them the report of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as well as the Programme and Statute, and takes the view that these outline the prospects of continued development of Socialism, the general lines and tasks of the activities of the League of Communists. Starting from this, the Congress points to the following forthcoming tasks:

### I

**F**OR THE PURPOSE of further strengthening of the material foundations of Socialism and a specific development of productive forces it is essential, in harmony with the prospective plan and resolutions of the Federal People's Assembly, to carry out a more harmonious development of all spheres of economy. This will secure more stable relationships in economy and a steady promotion of standards of living.

More resolute steps should be taken to stimulate specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in individual branches of industry, to establish closer links between scientific research work and the problems of economy, to adopt modern technology and up-to-date methods of production on a wide scale.

Better use should be made of reserves in the spheres of production capacities, resources and manpower of economy, stimulating material interest and personal engagement of the working people.

Economic development of the less developed areas should be carried out in harmony with the general principles of our economic policy and the need for removing the discrepancies in the levels of development.

Rational investments should be made in economy so as to enable it to have a more direct and speedier effect on the increase of production and income.

Measures should be undertaken to bring equipment, forms of organization and methods of organization and methods of activities in commerce in line with the speedier development of all aspects of consumption, policy of living.

Modernization of agriculture and its Socialist transformation represent one of the most important tasks in all the endeavours for the further Socialist development of the country.

Therefore, it is essential:

To introduce more resolutely modern technological processes and to promote production in all branches of agriculture, with a simultaneous strengthening of Socialist relationships in the countryside.

To strengthen the material resources of agricultural estates and agricultural cooperatives so as to enable them to become as soon as possible up-to-date big Socialist producers and leading factors of the struggle for promotion of agricul-

ture and its Socialist transformation.

To strengthen and develop cooperatives, and particularly productive cooperation between cooperatives and individual producers as a form which will make possible speedier development of big Socialist agricultural production.

The raising of standards of living should be carried out in line with the increase of labour productivity and national income of the community as a whole.

The system of remuneration should be developed on a uniform basis and it should determine the level of personal earnings in accordance with the level of productivity of every individual worker.

To undertake measures for stabilization of the market, for social control, and for prevention of income which do not arise of increased labour productivity, as well as measures for an economically useful distribution of income among various branches and spheres of economy.

The activities of Communes should be directed along such lines as to enable them, together with their efforts for economic development, to develop their activities in the spheres of supplies, housing and communal construction, development of social, health, educational, cultural and physical-cultural services, as well as institution of services, which have an essential effect on the improvement of material and cultural conditions of the life of population.

To undertake measures to make housing construction speedier and cheaper, developing the interest of individuals in the construction and maintenance of houses.

Without encroaching upon the basic rights of management by direct producers and in the Communes, particular attention should be devoted and measures undertaken to ensure that economic development proceeds along the lines provided for by the Economic Plan and in harmony with the needs of the community and preservation of the basic proportions in economy.

The League of Communists should endeavour to ensure that all social forces operate within the framework of a uniform economic policy and that they are enabled to achieve indispensable harmony and close links between the general efforts of the community as a whole direct activities of workers, Communes and other leading forces engaged factors in management, suppressing localist and particularist tendencies which weaken the efforts for a speedier and more harmonious development of economy and society.

### II

**T**HIS POLICY should steadily change its character. Its tasks should be extended from the sphere of protection, care for children and people who are unable to work, and old age insurance, to the sphere of general care for people, family, their everyday needs and demands, their recreation, etc.

It is essential to develop social control and to stimulate the interest of individuals, bodies of workers, Communes and all social factors so as to secure a more rational use of social insurance funds.

Health insurance should be developed in the direction of a gradual inclusion of the entire population.

It is a task of the community, and particularly of organs of workers' management and trade union organizations, to make provisions for complete lawfulness in the sphere of labour relationships, labour protection and development of social and health services in enterprises.

In the sphere of health policy, apart from material investments, it is essential to ensure a steady development of preventive service, speedier training of auxiliary medical personnel, as well as health enlightenment of the people.

### III

**I**N THE SPHERE of education, science and culture, the forthcoming tasks are as follows:

To carry out a reform in the school system, and this means to develop that type of schools which, as social institutions of the Socialist community, will give a maximum contribution to prepare skilled and Socialist-minded citizens such as are needed by our community.

It is particularly important to speed up the training of skilled personnel in economy. For this purpose, steps should be taken to develop a network of various vocational schools which will best suit the needs of economy, as well as all



other forms of supplementary education and promotion of professional skill, particularly workers' universities and similar adult educational institutions, developing them into institutions which would have highly skilled personnel and adequate material resources.

Without neglecting the need for proper raising of the younger generations of scientists, bolder steps should be taken to settle the question of a speedier and more rational training of highly-skilled experts in economy and other services. For this purpose, measures should be undertaken to shorten the duration of studies at universities.

Care should be given to the systematic professional and ideological promotion of educational workers.

Steps should be taken to increase the number of schools, to improve equipment, particularly in towns and industrial settlements, during the coming period.

Greater care should be given to improve the work of cultural institutions, and particular attention should be devoted to those institutions which are the most effective in helping to promote the cultural development of the broadest sections of workers, such as public libraries, films, broadcasting, etc.

It is necessary to stimulate and promote systematically various workers' cultural activities, endeavouring to promote the Socialist content and high art quality of those activities.

Scientific institutions should be strengthened and linked more closely to our day to day needs and to the requirements of our country. Steps should be taken to improve the organization of scientific research work, to ensure a more rational use of resources, and to make the fullest use of skilled personnel in fulfilling the main tasks of scientific research work. Constant care should be taken to train new, younger generations of scientists.

The initiative for physical training of the broadest masses of the people, and particularly youth, should be developed on a wider scale, securing adequate resources for building institutions for physical training and for promoting the professional skill of personnel.

#### IV

THE CONGRESS points out that the development of social management remains one of main tasks of the League of Communists and all Socialist forces in the forthcoming period.

In all organs of the Communes, Workers' Councils and other organs of social management, the entire activities should be inspired with the struggle for developing Socialist relationships and for satisfying everyday needs of the working people.

The strengthening and further development of democracy in the life and work of organs of social management remains the main task of all Socialist forces. A resolute struggle should be waged against any attempt to violate the rights of producers and citizens. It is essential to enable the working people to acquaint themselves even more thoroughly with the work and activities of organs of social management through meetings of voters, meetings of workers and social organizations, and to develop the sense of responsibility of these organs before the working people so as to ensure that these organs perform their rights and duties correctly.

In the coming period, further efforts should be made to enable the municipalities to work independently and as successfully as possible to fulfill their economic, social and State tasks.

It is necessary to further develop direct and constant co-operation of People's Committees of the municipalities, their councils and committees with Workers' Councils and organs of social management and institutions, so as to coordinate and direct their activities.

Further efforts to enable Workers' Councils to perform their rights and duties, and to develop their responsibility before the community, is a task of particular importance, in view of the strengthening of the role of Workers' Councils both in management of production, distribution of income, wages in salaries policy, etc., and in a settlement of the questions concerning workers' standards of living. Activities of Council of Producers should in the future be more closely coordinated with the work of Workers' Councils, so as to increase their influence on the activities of economic organizations.

Efforts should be continued to develop and strengthen further organs of social management in the spheres of education, culture, social and health protection, as well as in the sphere of housing communities and communal services.

It is necessary to further develop the activities of representative bodies of districts, republic and the Federation and their organs, devoting greater care to the development of their functions, coordination and directing of the activities of Communes, economic and other organizations and institutions, in order to achieve a more harmonious operation of the mechanism of social management.

It is essential to make further efforts to promote the level of professional skill and to improve the work of all organs of State administration and expert and administrative organs and institutions.

Fighting for an even wider participation of the working people in management in all spheres of the social life, the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia should devote utmost attention to the development of consciousness of citizens about their rights and duties, and to promote the creation of Socialist public opinion as an indispensable moral and political factors of the development of Socialist democracy.

#### V

THE LEAGUE of Communists of Yugoslavia will continue to make efforts for a steady strengthening of the forces of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Constant care of our Socialist community and all political and social factors should continue in future so as to strengthen further the defensive forces of the country.

#### VI

THE CONGRESS takes the view that in order to make possible a successful fulfilment of the social and political role of the League of Communists in the coming period, together with its further strengthening and development, particular attention should be devoted to the following tasks in the sphere of organization, and political and ideological duties:

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia must endeavour to ensure that progressive aspirations and interests of the working people are predominantly expressed in organs of social management, and that every one of their members, according to his abilities, performs his duties as a social and political worker.

Every member of the League of Communists should be conscious of the increased role of independent activities and decisions of individuals, and particularly Communists in numerous social organs and organizations. Therefore, it is necessary more than ever before to ensure that all members and organisations take a united stand about the basic social and political questions. It is necessary to strengthen the responsibility of organizations and every member of the League of Communists to carry out consistently the general political line and decisions which have been adopted.

The League of Communists, and particularly its organizations in communes and settlements, should display a greater measure of flexibility in the sphere of organization. They should develop further their methods and forms of activities in harmony with the requirements of a speedier development of the system of Socialist democracy. In future work, it will be of particular importance to use more thoroughly various kinds of groups of active members and other suitable forms, and not only committees but also basic organizations should direct their efforts along those lines.

Steady efforts should be made to build new leading personnel of members, and particularly younger generations of them. Particular care should be devoted to train new leaders from among the ranks of workers. For the purpose of promoting the ability of all generations of members, younger generations should be given opportunity to assume responsible duties, and thus enable individual leaders to be relieved of some of their duties. The leaderships and organizations of the League of Communists must thereby fight against backward criteria in assessing the ability of men and against bureaucracy, routinism and lack of principles in the activities of Communists.

The League of Communists should be strengthened steadily by admission of new members, particularly from among



the ranks of workers and peasants, who with their work and reputation play a role of particular importance in organs of social management and political and social organizations as fighters for Socialism, for Socialist relationships. The organizations of the League of Communists in their struggle for developing Socialist relationships must fight steadily against bureaucratic tendencies, as well as against the tendency to under-estimate the leading role of organized Socialist forces in economic and social development, against various forms of local patriotism, arbitrariness, formalism in management of enterprises, institutions and cooperatives, against anarchist and petit-bourgeois influence, against any tendencies which might prevent the working class and working people from gaining full recognition as the leading factors of direct democracy and social management in communes. It is of particular importance that basic organizations and committees of municipalities should direct Communists and all workers from enterprises to strengthen their social and political activities in organs of social management and social and political organizations in Communes, both in towns and in the countryside.

Communists and organizations in the countryside should be the initiators and organizers of the entire struggle for promoting agriculture and developing Socialist relationships in the sphere of culture, etc., and against backwardness and obsolete customs.

Committees of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia of districts and municipalities should operate as one whole, they should tackle the settlement of various problems as political leaderships, they should develop such forms of activities as to make possible broad participation of all active members, and they should stimulate social and political forces to settle the basic social problems.

It is a task of district committees, as well as central committees of republics, to continue their efforts to strengthen People's Committees of municipalities in their political duties, organization and personnel, so as to enable People's Committees of the municipalities, whose role has increased considerably, to work independently and successfully under the complicated conditions of the present more developed social and political life in Communes.

The organizations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army should work more persistently to strengthen the Army, to strengthen its ideological and political unity, as well as its kinds with the people.

It is also necessary to intensify political and social activities of Communists and all members of the Army outside their Army units, since this will enable them to understand more thoroughly our social development and the problems which arise out of that development.

Mutual cooperation of leading committees of the League of Communists with leading committees of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army should be strengthened.

The Congress stresses the particular importance of ideological work for strengthening the ideological and political unity of the League of Communists, for systematic efforts to enable Communists to perform successfully their tasks in the development of Socialism, for developing Socialist consciousness of workers and a successful ideological and political struggle against hostile elements and various negative manifestations and tendencies. In that respect, the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia represents a powerful weapon.

The Congress calls upon all leading bodies, organisations, and members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to develop their activities in studying and explaining the Programme.

All members of the League of Communists and all organisations should endeavour to ensure that the Programme will become an important factor in ideological and political activities of other political and social organizations — above all the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions and the People's Youth, and to ensure that all workers endorse it.

Organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists must develop ideological activity closely following Socialist practice and boldly developing a variety of forms of political and ideological activities. It is necessary to work out various programmes of activities which would be adjusted to the level of education and interest of people, to ensure better use of the existing literature, or to publish new books or publications necessary to serve the purposes of ideological activities, and to devote attention to ideological development of Communists, and particularly, of new members.

In this sphere, greater help should be given to leading committees of the League of Communists in the municipalities, steps should be taken to rally together as many active members as possible, to train new ones, to secure participation of other political and social organizations, and particular attention should be devoted to the development of workers' and people's universities and other institutions for adult education. Communists must pay due attention to all institutions and organizations which contribute to form and develop Socialist consciousness of the working people, to strengthen brotherhood and unity of our peoples, to educate workers and to raise the level of their cultural development (publishing activities, press, radio, films, cultural, educational, and cultural and art societies, etc.). In the sphere of cultural activities, they should fight for Socialist contents of those activities, they should strengthen cooperation and study the achievements of the peoples of Yugoslavia in the sphere of culture. They should continue their struggle to combat bureaucratic tendencies and petit-bourgeois conceptions, and other anti-Socialist remnants of primitivism, etc.

## VII

**IT IS A TASK** and duty of Communists to develop, and promote, together with all other conscious citizens, the activities of organizations so as to make them devote even greater attention to the problems of life in towns and villages, to make them more independent, to endeavour to develop truly Socialist forms of participation of the working people in management of their social and political life, to enable workers to have their full say in those activities.

Particular attention should be devoted to the political development of women and their inclusion in organs of the authorities and social management, as well as in the leadership of political and social organizations.

## VIII

**THE ORGANIZATION** and leaderships of the League of Communists, as well as the Communists who are working in the Trade Union, should see to it that the union organizations continue to direct their basic activity towards the development of the workers' and social management. The trade unions should fight more for the improvement of the living standards of the working class by mobilizing the working collectives for the continuous improvement of production and productivity of labour and for a consistent realization of the socialist principle of rewarding according to work. Influence should be exerted in the direction of the distribution of income which is left for independent disposal being made in accordance with the needs of constant improvement of the material position of the work collectives and further development of enterprises.

During the coming period, the trade unions should orientate themselves much more towards the solving of the problems in the Communes. The unions ought to be one of the basic champions of the efforts for improvement of the conditions of work and elevation of the cultural and general standards of the working men in a Commune. Influence should be exerted in the direction of the distribution of funds being made in a way which will advance to the maximum the improvement of the position of the working class.

The trade unions should establish close cooperation with the Council of Producers in municipalities and districts, especially for the purpose of coordination of the material conditions of work and functioning of the enterprises.

With the industrial chambers and other economic associations, the trade unions should cooperate with the aim of a quicker development of the productivity of labour and directing of production and they should influence their policy which will correspond to the interests of the entire working class.

Special care should be paid to the problems arising in connection with employment of women as well as various difficulties which accompany that employment.

It is indispensable that the union organization should constantly keep the working collectives informed of the movement of the economy in the country, in the Commune and in the enterprise, as well as of the measures and most important decisions of the bodies of government authority and social bodies of management.

The activity of the trade unions should be inspired as possible toward continuous elevation of the conscience of the



working class in its social-political role and responsibility for management of the economic and social development by means of an active participation in the social management and by means of fighting against all the non-Socialist appearances and tendencies. To this end, it will be necessary to organize various schools and courses for general and political education of the workers as well as for acquisition of economic and professional knowledge.

The League of Communists should help the union organizations to properly orientate themselves, to continue building up themselves and strengthening themselves from the viewpoint of leading personnel.

## IX

THE CONGRESS considers that the work on socialist education of the youth is one of the most important obligations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of all social factors. In addition to school and other forms of education, this will be achieved more and more by means of an all-round mobilization of the youth for the creative efforts of all the working people on the socialist development of the country, as well as by means of a broader and broader participation by the young people in the bodies of social management and a broader inclusion of the youth and its organizations in the social-political life of the country and in the solving of the current social problems.

The Communists should devote special attention to the ideological elevation of the youth and preparation of the young men and women for political and social functions as well as for admission into the League of Communists.

The Congress stresses the need of the further strengthening of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia as a unified, educational and political organization, in order that it could carry out as successfully as possible its role in socialist education, in the preparation and training of the youth as conscious fighters and builders of our socialist society.

The Communist should pay greater attention to the proper work and development of all youth organizations. It is the task of the League of Communists and of the People's Youth organization to continuously contribute by their activity in these organizations towards the formation of the socialist image of the young generation of our country.

## X.

THE SEVENTH Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia considers that, in the coming international activity, it will be necessary to continue striving for peace and international cooperation, to give and support views and proposals which contribute to the relaxation of tension and improvement of international situation by means of agreements.

The League of Communists will strive for the full affirmation and application of the principles of active coexistence between peoples and States, whereby there would be secured economic, cultural and political cooperation of the peoples on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Such a policy of peace and active international cooperation would benefit all peoples, and in its carrying out a special role and responsibility have the socialist and progressive forces. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia holds the view that differences in ideological views should not affect relations between States, especially relations between socialist countries.

The concern for the independence and security of Yugoslavia must continue to be, together with the struggle for peace and strengthening of international cooperation, especially with the neighbouring countries, our basic orientation in international politics.

The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia firmly adheres to the position of supporting the

struggle of the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries, considering that every forcible retention of those peoples in a subjugated position, as well as every endangering of independence of other countries, is impermissible and harmful to the interests of peace.

It is necessary to firmly strive for the consolidation and universality of the United Nations Organization as an important instrument of peace and international cooperation, and to continue in it the constructive activity which Yugoslavia has been manifesting ever since the founding of this Organization.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia will cooperate with all the workers' parties and progressive movements upon the principle of equality, voluntariness and mutual exchange of experiences. Proceeding from these principles, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will continue making efforts in the direction of development of cooperation with the Communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, endeavouring to remove the difficulties which crop up in this cooperation.

The working class of Yugoslavia; which always consistently performed its international duty and simultaneously helped and supported in all-round way the struggles of the labour movement and of the progressive forces in the world, will continue to serve with deeds, guiding itself by the principles of proletarian internationalism, the great struggle of the workers of the whole world and of all progressive people for peace, freedom and socialism.

The Seventh Congress emphasizes that the seriousness and tension of the international situation demand not only of the Communist but also of all the progressive forces and of all the peoples of the world that they should place all their powers into the struggle for preservation of peace. The Congress considers that the struggle for peace demands, today especially, intensified efforts on the part of all peoples in the direction of halting the arms race, starting gradual disarmament, most urgent general suspension of experiments with nuclear weapons, halting and prohibition of production and use of nuclear weapons, and utilization of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

It is especially necessary today to oppose all measures which might aggravate the already tense international situation and render difficult the positive efforts in the direction of international understanding, such as the erection and expanding of bases for rockets, the arming of the West German armed forces with rockets and nuclear weapons, etc. For this reason we support the decision of the USSR on unilateral suspension of tests with nuclear weapons and we hail every initiative which contributes to a relaxation of tension, because preservation of peace is the most important international problem today.

The results achieved on the economic and social development, the growth of socialist conscience of the working men, and the unity of the peoples of our country, make it possible for us to continue even more firmly our struggle for Socialism, for development of socialist social relations, for better living conditions and working conditions of the toilers of our country for consolidation of Yugoslavia's international positions. The Yugoslav Communists will continue boldly marching along this road bravely overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

The Congress calls upon the Communists and all working peoples of Yugoslavia to continue, as in the past, with enthusiasm and unselfishly, striving for the realization of the set tasks on the road of further development of socialism in our country.

Ljubljana, April 26, 1958.

THE SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE  
LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA





# „RAD“

## Building Enterprise

Beograd, Kosovska 31

By Miloš JARIĆ

Director General of „Rad“

Yugoslavia has a long tradition in building and architecture. All over the country there still stand buildings dating from ancient times and the Middle Age, which are an eloquent proof of this tradition — castles, fortresses, monasteries, churches and the Yugoslavs have always enjoyed a reputation as fine builders, even beyond the country's frontiers.

Up to the Second World War, however, building in Yugoslavia was undeveloped in the sense that no strong economic organizations existed in that period, the only practitioners of the being individuals or private enterprises, which went out of existence during the war.

Owing to her vast devastation, Yugoslavia emerged from the war economically weakened and disorganized, deprived of the necessary means for tackling the task of the country's re-

construction and development, and it was necessary to organize everything anew in the field of civil engineering.

The broad masses of the people grasped this urgent need and immediately after the liberation responded to the call for the mass reconstruction of the destroyed villages, ruined cities, communications etc., showing great enthusiasm and willingness. But this national drive, organized on a voluntary basis, was compelled to give place to the ordered and systematic work of firmly directed organizations and enterprises.

This period saw the formation of the first building contractors. One of the first such organizations was „Rad“, which was started as a small business undertaking of a local character. Gradually, however, this enterprise started accepting important works in the People's Republic of Serbia.

In 1947 the „Rad“ building enterprise incorporated other smaller enterprises, while two larger ones, „Delo“ and „Beograd“, joined it in 1950. Thus the „Rad“ building enterprise became one of the biggest in Yugoslavia, and



Miloš Jarić



Today it has the largest annual gross in the country, running to eight billion dinars.

The enterprise employs over 100 engineers and architects, 150 technicians and over 170 work managers. It has a designing office which is entrusted with the planning of the most important projects in Yugoslavia.

The enterprise carries out different projects throughout the country, as well as abroad (in the Near East) and in Brussels, where it is constructing the Yugoslav pavilion for the World Exhibition.

The enterprise has special services which enable it to execute the works in good time and leave nothing wanting in regard to quality. These include the overhauling department for mechanization, the enterprise's motor rolling stock, the artisan's workshop, the department for pre-stressed concrete and manufacture of prefabricated parts.

The enterprise has so far built a number of projects in the country and abroad. Its list includes the construction of the „Ivo Lola Ribar“ heavy machine tool factory at Železnik, the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium in Beograd, the Film City at Košutnjak, the Hydro-Laboratory on Mount Avala and a series of administrative and public buildings in Beograd and elsewhere.

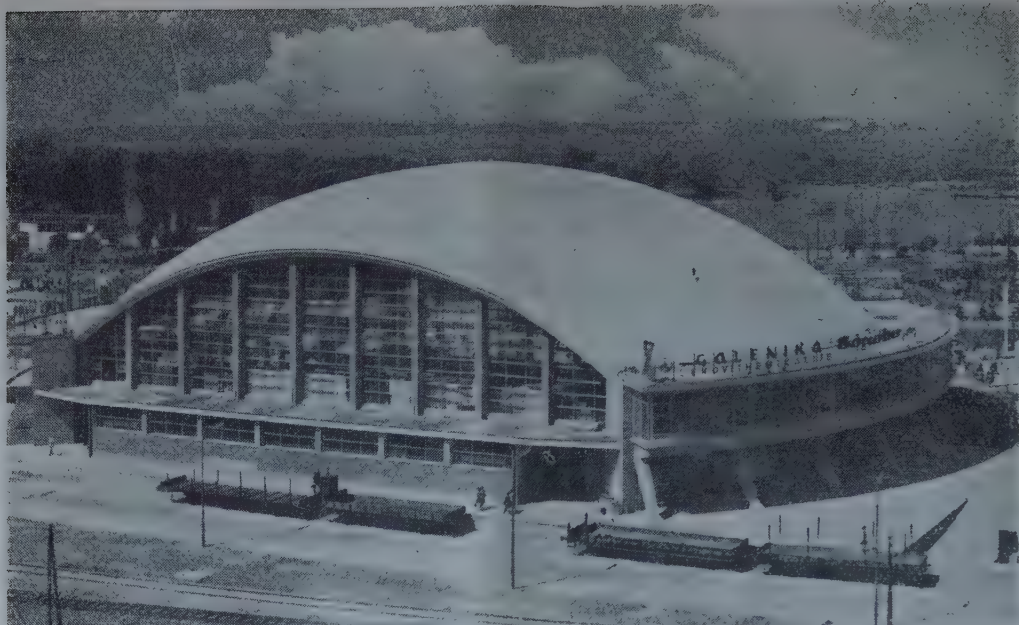
From 1949 to 1952 the enterprise built a number of modern industrial and economic projects in the People's Republic of Serbia, among them the Cement Factory Popovac near Paraćin, which in design and execution is unique of its kind, both in this country and abroad.

The enterprise has also built the factory for electroporcelain and refractory material at Aranđelovac, the large wagon factory at Smederevska Palanka „Dragoljub Djordjević Goša“, the ceramic factory at Mladenovac,

THE VIEW OF THE BEOGRAD FAIR







HALL No. 3 ON THE GROUNDS OF THE BEOGRAD FAIR.

the iron works at Smederevo, and a number of economic and industrial objects and public buildings in the Bor mining and smelting area.

Since 1953 the enterprise has erected large industrial projects throughout the country, such as the food combine on the large „Belje“ farm in Croatia, the thermo-electric power station of 70 megawatts at Kakanj, and the food combine in Priština.

In 1954 the enterprise accepted the task of designing and building one of the largest industrial projects in Yugoslavia — the viscose factory at Loznica. The enterprise carried out this big and complex task in the prescribed time, and to the satisfaction of the investors. In this undertaking, the „Rad“ experts used modern methods and materials, such as pre-stressed concrete, assembly elements of pre-



HOTEL AT MODA IN ISTANBUL





BUILDING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF THE TRADE  
UNIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA

ressed concrete, wide-span roofs of  
-stressed concrete etc.

in the meantime the „Rad“ building  
tractors undertook the construction  
the large halls at the Beograd Fair,  
ere the engineers applied modern  
hods for laying the foundations in  
mpy ground, and erecting modern

structures which filled many foreign  
visitors with admiration.

Abroad, the enterprise built the  
big hotel at Büyükkada near Istanbul,  
and is now building the Opera in  
Istanbul, as well as large housing pro-  
ject in the Zonguldak mining district.

At present the enterprise is car-

rying out extensive works in a series  
of industrial objects in the country,  
such as the industrial cold storage and  
slaughter house at Vrbas, work on the  
sulphuric acid factory and smelting  
works in the Bor mining and smelting  
basin, work on the representative buil-  
ding of the Federal Government in  
Beograd as well as on a number of  
other public buildings in Beograd.

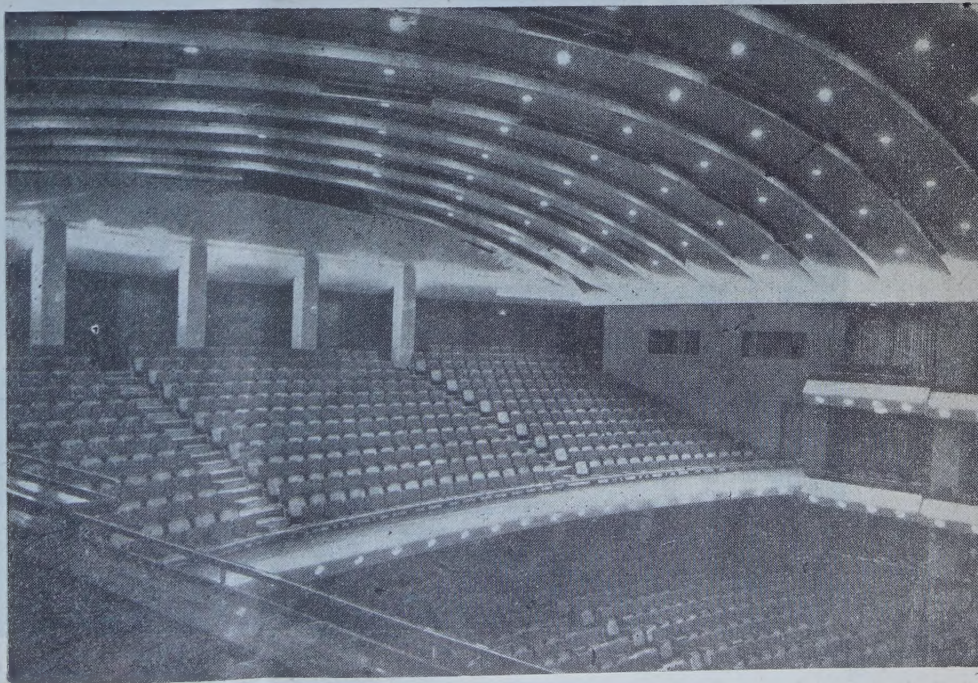
It has also started work on the  
erection of the large super-phosphates  
factory at Pančevo, plans for these pro-  
jects having been made by the enter-  
prise's designing office.

The construction of silos is also  
under way, with the employment of  
the most up-to-date methods and by  
means of the so-called sliding scaf-  
foldings — a patent of the enterprise.

The enterprise is now completing  
desings and making preparations for  
the construction of the largest indu-  
strial project in Yugoslavia — the alu-  
minium combine at Titograd, Montē-  
negro, which will include the building  
of the cement factory at Bar.

By executing work of various types,  
the „Rad“ enterprise has gained enor-  
mous experience, which it is making  
successful use of in the building of  
projects at home and abroad. The en-

ALL IN THE BUILDING OF THE CEN-  
AL BOARD OF THE TRADE UNIONS  
OF YUGOSLAVIA





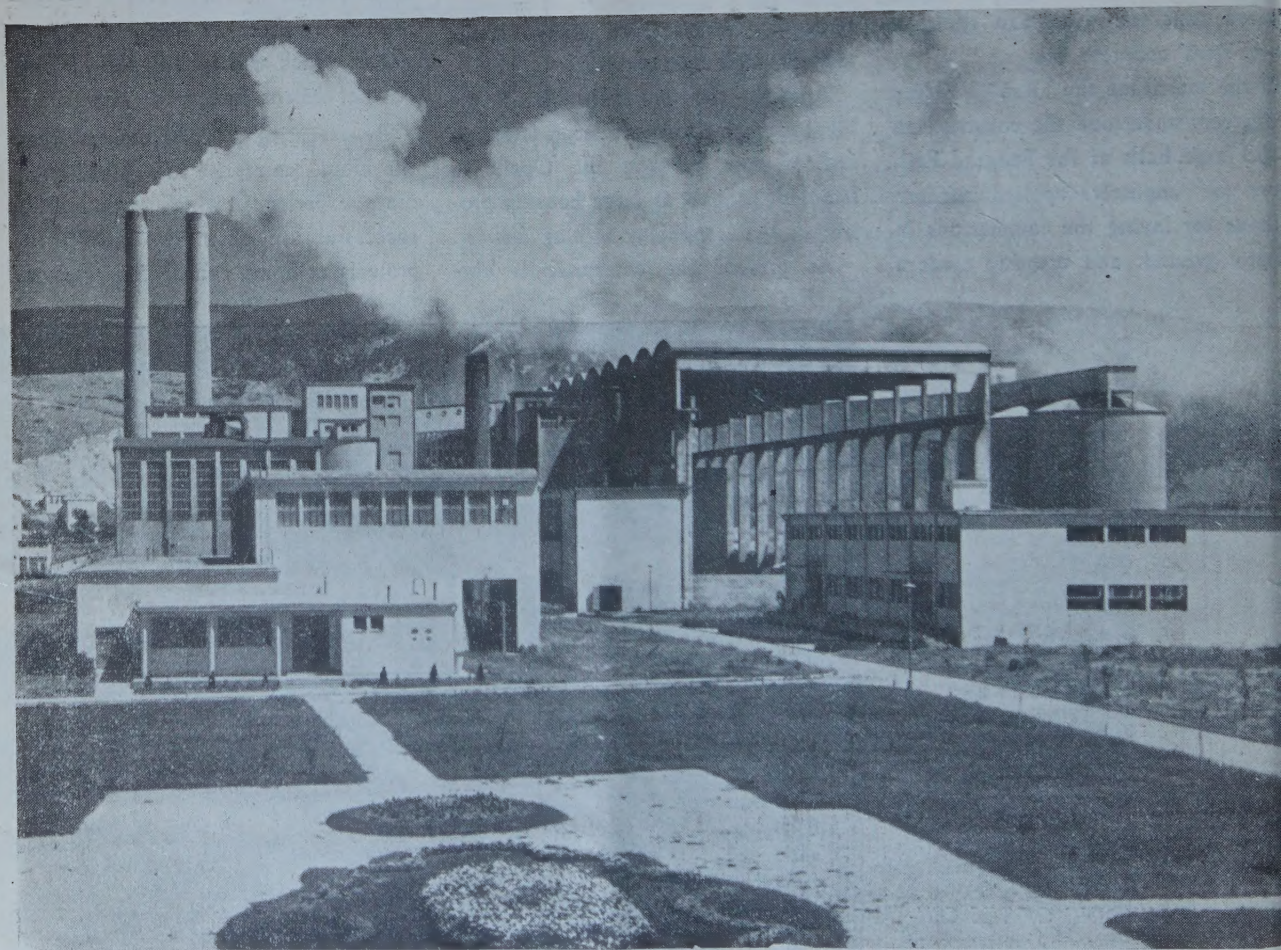
terprise has at its disposal skilled cadres trained to employ the most up-to-date methods in design and construction.

A large number of experts of this enterprise have been abroad for specialization, thus gaining practical experience from industrially and technically developed countries.

Foreign experts have likewise stayed in Yugoslavia, where they have stu-

died, in the „Rad“ enterprise, the achievements of our experts, especially in the use of reinforced and pre-stressed concrete.

By designing and construction the abovementioned projects, the „Rad“ enterprise has gained the necessary experience for the execution of even the most complex tasks in the field of construction, which it can readily undertake, either at home or abroad.



THE CEMENT FACTORY IN N. POPOVAC





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### Agents in the country:

ZAGEB, Gajeva No. 7, phone 38-470, telex 02-102

RIJEKA, Tršćanska obala br. 8, phone 29-47, telex 02-543

LJUBLJANA, Kolodvorska br. 25, phone 32-562, telex 03-113

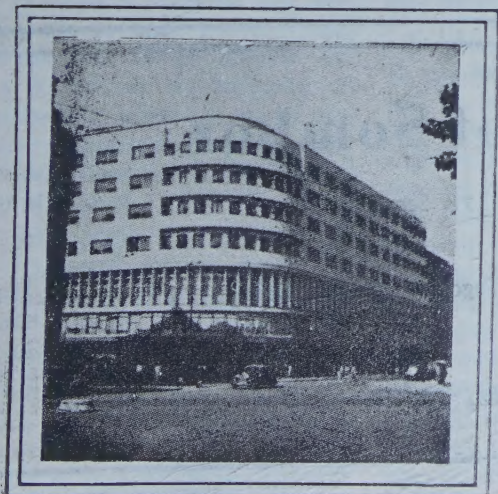
MARIBOR, Ulica Talcev br. 1, phone 25-30, telex 03-321

SARAJEVO, Vase Pelagića br. 1, phone 24-38

NOVI SAD, Svetozara Markovića, br. 29, phone 40-56

LESKOVAC, Bore Stankovića br. 5, phone 313

SKOPLJE, Ilindenska br. 30, phone 20-42





## MEETINGS AND TALKS

**YUGOSLAV — POLISH TALKS ON COOPERATION IN FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.** Yugoslav — Polish talks on cooperation in the field of public health will be opened in Beograd on May 5. These talks have been foreseen by the Agreement on Cooperation in the field of public health which was signed by the two countries in Warsaw last October.

**YUGOSLAV UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES IN POLAND.** A delegation consisting of Yugoslav University representatives will leave for Poland on May 10 thus returning the visit made by the Polish university delegation to this country. The delegation is headed by the President of the Beograd University Dr. Borislav Blagojević.

## CHRONOLOGY OF POLITICAL EVENTS

*April 16* — The Federal Executive Council convened with Vice President Rodoljub Čolaković in the chair. The report of the Federal Executive Council for 1957 was adopted, the movement of the economy examined and several legislative prescriptions pertaining to economic measures taken.

*April 17* — The newly elected fourth Federal National Assembly convened at its first session. The first preliminary sessions of the Federal Council and Council of Producers were held during which the Verification Committees were elected.

*April 18* — The session of the Federal People's Assembly is continuing. The President of the newly elected Federal People's Assembly, the Vice-Presidents, Secretary of the Assembly as well as the Committees of the Federal Council and Council of Producers were elected at a joint session of both houses.

*April 19* — Josip Broz Tito was unanimously elected President of the Republic by the Federal People's Assembly, which also elected the Federal Executive Council on the same occasion.

## DIPLOMATIC NOTES

*April 13* — Dobrovoje Vidić former Undersecretary of State in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs appointed permanent delegate of Yugoslavia to the United Nations in New York of the President of the Republic. Delegate Vidić will have the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

*April 17* — The new Yugoslav Ambassador to Holland Branko Drašković presented his Letters of Credence to Queen Juliana of Holland.

*April 18* — President Tito received the first Ambassador of the United Arab Republic Sabet Aris who presented his Letters of Credence on the same occasion.

## Our New Contributors

**VITTORIO ORILIA:** Italian publicist and newsman, Chief of the East European Section in the Foreign Affairs Institute of Milan. Member of the Editorial Board of the review "The Problems of Socialism". Contributes regularly to the Milanese daily "Il Giorno".

# Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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# Textile Factory of Sombor

Phones: Director 364, Commercial Manager 151, Secretary 204

Cables: Trikoteks

Account current with Narodna banka of FPR Yugoslavia-Branch Office

Sombor, under No. 310-T-13

*Decorative furniture, textiles, coverlets, table cloths and stores*